

THE TIMES  
Tomorrow

English brutality, which led to a decline in the Irish population, has constantly fed the flames of Irish hatred." That at least was what Hitler's generals were told in the summer of 1940 as they made plans to invade Ireland, the back door of Britain's defences. On the Spectrum page tomorrow, Robert Fisk describes how the Nazis planned "Operation Green".

The Wednesday Page meets Lady Jean Crossman, the master of foxhounds who charged into action when she discovered her local Tory candidate had a wife who was involved with the League Against Cruel Sports.

Two Special Reports look at Hong Kong and the world tea industry.

## Unions' pay revolt toned down

Militant trade union leaders agreed on a formula of loyalty to the Shadow Cabinet as election fever affected the Scottish TUC in Rutherglen.

Faced with mounting political pressure, the miners and civil servants toned down a left-wing motion hostile to the prospect of an incomes policy under the TUC-Labour Party economic plan.

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## House prices rise by 5%

House prices throughout the country have increased by as much as 5 per cent, representing the largest surge in demand since 1980, according to the latest residential survey.

Page 3

## Gandhi' refusal

Sir Richard Attenborough said he will not attend performances of his film *Gandhi* in South Africa unless the Pretoria Government opens every performance to all races throughout the film's entire run and that no cinema has to apply for a permit.

Indians flogged, page 6

## Oil 'peace'

Two leading oil ministers, Shaikh Yamani of Saudi Arabia, and Dr Odeh of the United Arab Emirates, said that the accord on oil pricing had been a success and the danger of a price war was now over.

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## Wife goes home

Mrs Lorraine Gilmore, the wife of an alleged IRA "supergrass", has returned home to Londonderry after eight months in police protective custody. Her husband is still in hiding.

Page 2

## Murder appeal

Paul Vickers, aged 48, the surgeon convicted at Teesside Crown Court in November 1981 of the murder of his wife, is seeking leave to appeal against his conviction.

Page 3

## Seveso trial off

The trial of five officials charged with responsibility for the Seveso dioxin pollution disaster opened in Italy and was adjourned. The accused were absent.

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## Leaflet request

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is to ask the Government for supplies of its leaflets on the cruise and Trident missiles and the nuclear debate, to send out with CND's own leaflets.

Page 4

## Net profit

Tennis players are benefiting financially from tournaments in which they have not competed. Rex Bellamy discusses the dubious distribution of prize money.

Page 25

## Squash changes

Revolutionary changes are planned in the sport of squash, with the aim of giving it greater spectator appeal. Among the innovations is a new scoring system.

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Leader page 13

# 'Troops were desperately pulling corpses from the rubble'

## Blast kills 33 at US Embassy in Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

America's political honeymoon in the Lebanon came to a savage and terrifying end yesterday when a massive bomb - either hidden in a police vehicle, and detonated by remote control or carried by a suicide bomber in his own car - exploded down part of the United States Embassy in Beirut, slaughtering at least 33 people and wounding another 105. They included senior Embassy staff, American Marine guards and Lebanese civilians who were queuing at the ground-floor visa section when the explosion tore them to pieces.

The bomb was so powerful that the seven-storey central section of the Embassy simply collapsed in a cloud of dust and flames, crushing to death everyone inside. A Lebanese Military armoured vehicle was blown off the coastal boulevard that runs past the building and buried into the Mediterranean while the corps of Embassy staff were tossed 50 feet through the air onto a carpet of rubble and glass outside.

The explosion also blasted the self-confidence - some would say complacency - of the American-organised multinational force in Beirut and destroyed the sense of security that the American presence in Lebanon had given to tens of thousands of Lebanese.

Coming only days after the collapse of the Reagan initiative and at a time when the United States was still vainly trying to secure the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops from the country, the bomb was clearly intended to strike at the very heart of President Reagan's Middle East policy.

Only 10 minutes after the bomb went off, an organization calling itself "Al Jihad Al Islami" - "Sainted Holy War" - claimed responsibility for the carnage. An anonymous caller, speaking slowly and in a Lebanese accent, telephoned the Beirut newspaper *Al Watan* and the Agence France Presse news agency to say that the attack was "part of the Iranian revolution's campaign against the imperialist presence throughout the world".

In fact "Al Jihad Al Islami" is a faction of the Shia Muslim



**Early poll call 'would put party first'**

By Julian Haviland  
Political Editor

If the Prime Minister decides in favour of an early general election, as many of her colleagues in government believe she should, most voters will consider that her decision has been taken for reasons of political advantage rather than national interest.

An opinion poll taken for Independent Television News on Saturday invited respondents to say whether national interest or the pursuit of political advantage would be in the Government's mind. Nearly two thirds believed it would be political advantage.

Even among Conservative supporters 59 per cent preferred political advantage to national interest as the likeliest motive. Among the Government's opponents the response was even less generous, with 74 per cent of Labour and 73 per cent of Alliance supporters ready to attribute an early election date to political advantage.

At present petrol in the EEC must contain at least 0.15 grammes of lead per litre, the level to which British petrol will fall early in 1986. The present British level is 0.4 grammes per litre.

Existing car engines can meet the 1986 low-lead requirement but cannot run without lead-based anti-knock compound.

"I think this Royal Commission report has been valuable in cutting through a lot of the propaganda and a lot of the somewhat exaggerated claims of the various lobbyists on the various sides", Mr King said later.

It may be that fear which, to another question, led 62 per cent of Conservative supporters to say that the Government should "carry on" rather than have an early election, which only 28 per cent of Conservatives wanted. But among Labour supporters 76 per cent and among Alliance supporters 59 per cent wanted an election soon.

As to voting intention, the ITN poll, in an unusual sequence of questions, found that only 55 per cent of voters had decided which party to support. Among these the Conservatives again had a marked lead of 12 points. The figures were: Conservative 48 per cent, Labour 36 per cent, Alliance 12 per cent.

At Westminster the very low figure for Alliance support was treated with some scepticism.

A more orthodox poll conducted by MORI for the Standard and recorded yesterday, showed support at Conservative 43 per cent, Labour 34 per cent, Alliance 22 per cent. MORI questioned 1,825 electors on April 7 to 12.

Market report, page 22

## All new cars to take lead-free petrol within seven years

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

All new cars will have to run on lead-free petrol by 1990, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday. He was responding to a warning from the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution that the amount of lead in the blood of the "general population" was too close to a potentially dangerous level.

Mr King's statement went further than any previous Government commitment. He said he would like new cars to be able to run on lead-free petrol before 1990, but there were two hurdles to cross before a date could be announced. One

was to persuade the rest of the EEC to change Community rules to allow all member states to change to lead-free petrol, and the other was to agree with car manufacturers a date from which they could fit new models with appropriate engines.

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"I think this Royal Commission report has been valuable in cutting through a lot of the propaganda and a lot of the somewhat exaggerated claims of the various lobbyists on the various sides", Mr King said later.

Mr Des Wilson, chairman of the Campaign for Lead-Free Air (Clear), said: "It is a very exciting and even moving moment to find ourselves vindicated". But he demanded

an immediate announcement from ministers of a definite early date for the introduction of lead-free petrol and a statement that opposition from the rest of the EEC would not delay its introduction in Britain.

But Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, said the

argument about lead in petrol overshadowed the commission's close investigation of all sources of lead from pencils to beer. Mr King said he would comment later on its recommendations for removing lead from paint and drinking water.

Professor Richard Southwood, chairman of the Royal Commission, said it was important to reduce all forms of lead pollution to increase the safety margin between intake and the amount that could damage health.

The commission wanted quicker Government action to remove lead from piping and was worried about an unresolved dispute between the Department of the Environment and the Water Research Centre over the phasing out of lead solder.

Levels of lead far below danger limits could be swal-

Continued on back page, col 4

## Top-level talks bring peace hope for BL

By Barry Clement

Talks between BL and the leaders of the two main unions involved in the three-week strike at the Cowley plant were adjourned last night until Wednesday.

Mr Harold Musgrave, chairman of the Austin Rover group, said Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, would continue negotiations irrespective of the state of the bargaining with the rest of the EEC.

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an immediate announcement from ministers of a definite early date for the introduction of lead-free petrol and a statement that opposition from the rest of the EEC would not delay its introduction in Britain.

But any compromise will have to be put before local union leaders at Cowley and possibly before a mass meeting at the plant today.

The strikers, under the guidance of Mr David Buckle, local official of the transport union, have consistently refused to climb down over the washing-up issue.

• A BL worker at Longbridge killed himself after being laid off on his birthday because of the Cowley dispute.

## CHARLES CHURCH



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## Walesa held on road to Warsaw

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity chairman, was held by police yesterday while on his way to Warsaw to pay tribute to the Jewish resistance fighters who died 40 years ago in the ghetto uprising against the Germans.

The police move - they stopped Mr Walesa near Olzyszn - on the road from Gdansk to Warsaw - was unexplained but seemed designed to prevent Mr Walesa taking part in pro-Solidarity demonstrations in the capital.

The incident was the latest in a series of clashes between Solidarity sympathizers and the authorities that have characterized the ghetto uprising anniversary.

The government had hoped to use the extensive ceremonies and celebrations as a way of building up international respectability and atoning for the antisemitic campaigns waged in Poland 15 years ago.

Instead there has been a succession of disputes involving the underground and Jewish resentment at the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in wreath-laying ceremonies.

Mr Walesa, who openly admitted last week that he had met the illegal Solidarity underground, had hoped to take part in an unofficial ceremony marking the anniversary.

About 200 Jews and Solidarity supporters - including Dr Bronislaw Geremek, a former adviser to Mr Walesa - gathered outside the gates of the Jewish cemetery.

Mr Walesa was travelling yesterday with his father Father Henry Janowski, the Gdansk shipyard priest, and an actor, Jozef Duryasz. The two were subsequently released and Father Janowski said he had been assured that Mr Walesa would be released soon.

## Cleric jumps bail in South Africa and flees to UK

By Clifford Longley

The Rev Cedric Mayson, on trial under the Treason Act in South Africa, has jumped bail and fled to Britain where he is being sheltered by churchmen.

He arrived late on Sunday night, having evaded South African security men and crossed the Lesotho border. His trial resumed in Pretoria yesterday but was adjourned indefinitely after the judge said he had received a letter from Mr Mayson announcing that he was not intending to surrender to his bail of £1,000 rand (£500).

Canon Paul Quester, international secretary of the British Council of Churches, said Mr Mayson, a Methodist minister, was resting at an undisclosed address, and would explain how he escaped today.

had used one of the six methods of suicide outlined in it.

Mr Brown said the police reports showed a "striking link" between suicides and the booklet.

The booklet's preface, written by Arthur Koestler, who recently committed suicide with his wife, refers to the "nightmare of the botched attempt"

and information in the booklet was intended to help to overcome such fears and provide an effective end without failure or brain damage, he said.

Mr Brown said the Attorney General had decided to act against the booklet after receiving an accusation of evidence from police throughout the country.

He had sought that material after the death of a man aged 22 at Claridge's hotel, London, in July 1981. The man was found with a copy of the booklet and

The hearing continues today.

# Election fever takes fire out of union attack on Labour's pay policy

From Paul Rouse, Labour Editor, Rothbury

General election fever yesterday overtook the Labour movement's policy on free collective bargaining as militant Scottish trade union leaders agreed on a formula of loyalty to the Shadow Cabinet.

In the face of mounting political pressure, miners and civil servants toned down a left-wing motion hostile to the prospects of an incomes policy under the TUC-Labour Party plan for an annual "national economic assessment".

The Scottish TUC conference will still go on record tomorrow with a declaration of opposition to wage restraint, but by then delegates will have voted unqualified support for the new political accord. *Partners in Rebuilding Britain*.

Moderate leaders of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBATU) yesterday persuaded the STUC General Council to take over their motion committing Scotland's one million trade unionists to campaign for the return of a Labour government based on the policies contained in the joint document.

Mr David Barnett, general secretary of GMBATU and Mr Campbell Christie, deputy

chairman of the TUC economic committee, argued: "Unity has never been more essential".

*Partners in Rebuilding Britain* envisages a government-supported extension of collective bargaining which would involve acceptance of a policy on incomes. Mrs Helen Liddell, secretary of the Scottish Labour Party, insisted that the new deal would give the unions enormous power of a kind they had not enjoyed before.

It would give them a say in the allocation of resources within their enterprise, but she gave a warning: "It gives power with responsibility. You cannot accept the rights that power will give you and deny the responsibility."

Labour's priorities were to provide jobs, improve the living standards of the most needy, and to improve the living standards of those in work.

Hospitality to wage restraint will resurface tomorrow as the miners seek to recoup as much ground as they can from the "heavy operation" mounted by British TUC leaders to quell what was seen as an embarrassing political revolt.

New deal or no deal? page 12

## Firemen threaten to strike

By David Fenton, Labour Correspondent

The likelihood of a series of one-day lightning strikes next week by Britain's 30,000 firemen depends on a government statement which is expected within the next few days of whether ministers are determined to make public service workers pay more for their services.

Firemen, with the police, have been told that from the beginning of next month their contributions to index-linked pensions will be increased by 4 per cent. Leaders of the Fire Brigades Union (FBU) met Home Office officials yesterday to warn them that unless the Government backed down the strike would go ahead.

A report of the meeting was given to Mr William Whitelaw,

the Home Secretary, and he is expected to make an early statement on the Government's position. There does, however, appear to be the basis of a compromise in a suggestion that introduction of the 4 per cent increase might be phased over the next year.

The local authorities, who supervise fire service operations, have put forward a suggestion that there should be a 2 per cent increase next month, with a further 2 per cent in November. That has met with the approval of the National Association of Fire Officers and the Chief Fire Officers Association.

It was not clear last night if the compromise would be acceptable to the Government for 10 years.

## Labour fears split as Duffy attacks policies

From Barry Clemons, Labour Reporter, Eastbourne

For a serious split in the Labour movement over disarmament and Common Market policies emerged yesterday during Mr Terence Duffy's residential speech to the amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Mr Duffy, who is on the right-wing of the party, attacked Labour's policy on unilateralism and withdrawal from Europe, two of the key issues on which it hopes to attract electoral support. His speech will be highly embarrassing to Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, who is to address the conference tomorrow, and is committed to supporting both sides.

Mr Duffy's remarks on defence were seen as particularly unfortunate by Labour Party supporters attempting to promote unity. The Conservatives, in apparent preparation

## Tatchell bows out of battle

By Richard Evans

Bermondsey Labour Party, in South London, will this week start the search for a new prospective parliamentary candidate after the decision by Mr Peter Tatchell not to stand.

Mr Duffy told the conference that Britain should contribute to Nato both in terms of conventional and nuclear weapons. "Unilateralism by Britain would weaken Nato and lessen the chances of lasting peace."

On the Common Market he said that trade unions in European companies did not wish Britain to withdraw.

In spite of his attack on the two crucial Labour Party policies, Mr Duffy said that he would be campaigning for a Labour victory.

However, there is no indication that the executive will agree with Mr Duffy's stance in spite of a 33 to 19 right-wing majority.

## Ministries criticized

Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, has criticized three government departments for failing to test their own standards of control over nationalized industries (our Political Correspondent writes).

A report, which will provide a framework for a Commons public accounts investigation, complains of "substantial deficiencies" in information provided by the National Coal Board, British Telecommunications and the British Railways Board.

Mr Downey said that Department of Energy officials had repeatedly recorded that the information in coal board export plans had been inadequate to assess the plans' viability, but efforts to improve the situation were "slow to bear fruit".

The coal board had also consistently failed to file financial

returns within agreed periods and Mr Downey noted that although the department continued to press for the prompt production of these returns, it considered legal sanctions to reinforce the pressure inappropriate.

On the Department of Industry's control of British Telecommunications, Mr Downey said: "It appeared to me that the department had little detailed knowledge of the economic modelling method used by BT to prepare the medium-term plans and that its ability to assess its soundness was therefore impaired."

Mr Downey also said that the British Railways Board plan for 1981-85 had failed to show the build-up of revenue costs and income projections and although it had referred to consideration of other strategies, they had not been given.

While Mr Whitehead claimed later to the all-party group that he had ruled out the use of executive release to deal with the prison crisis he left governors with the impression that it was not his immediate intention to employ it.

## Youth 'put woman's body on railway line'

Mrs Katie Hopkins, aged 36, was murdered on her way home to a midnight rendezvous with a man. Reading Crown Court was told yesterday (Our Reading Correspondent writes).

Counsel said that Mrs Hopkins, an attractive woman, had left her husband at home and was walking to meet Johannes Paff, a veterinary surgeon, when the killer struck. She was tripped, strangled and sexually attacked before being dumped on a railway line.

Alan Pinkerton, aged 19, a factory worker of Dunton Way, Iver, Buckinghamshire, pleaded not guilty of murdering Mrs Hopkins last October.

Mr John Morris, QC, for the prosecution, told the jury that Mrs Hopkins was attacked near Iver railway station.

The job of chief scientist at the ministry is normally held for five years.

Mr Morris said that when Mr



## Flying back to the past

Fifty years ago today two Westland biplanes flew over Mount Everest for the first time.

The photographs taken then and published in *The Times* helped British climbers in their conquest of the mountain two decades later.

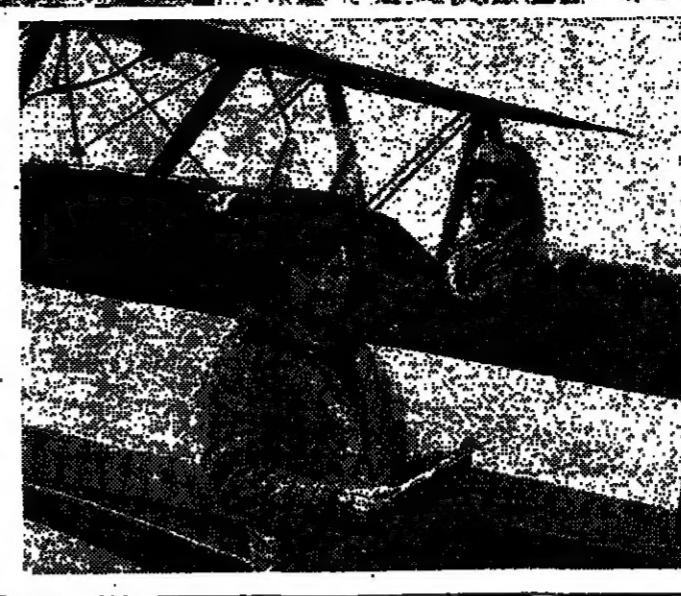
One of those is reproduced above, showing the Houston Westland flying towards Everest, approaching Lohsta, at 32,000ft.

Now two British pilots are preparing to repeat the 1933 flight. Mr George Almond (right, standing) will fly to Nepal next week

to obtain the necessary permissions for the flight, and Mr John Jordan (in the aircraft) will test the Boeing Stearman biplane over Bedfordshire.

Mr Jordan will particularly check supercharger oxygen equipment required to push the aircraft to 30,000ft.

This year's journey, planned for the next few months, will also be photographed and sons of the 1933 crew will be invited to fly in the camera aircraft and follow in their fathers' footsteps.



## Disabled couple can keep child

From Arthur Osman, Lincoln

A severely handicapped couple yesterday won a legal battle to keep their son, aged four and a half months, who had been made a ward of court on the application of Nottinghamshire County Council.

Mr Justice Hollings, sitting at

Lincoln, ruled that the baby should be brought up in the care of its parents, who would be supervised by the county's social services department. The child would remain in wardship to prevent any disclosure of identity.

The judge said that the parents had been to an assessment centre at Oxford to see how they coped with the baby. There had also been an independent report by the court welfare officer, noting "great, good and proper love" between parents and child. The judge said he considered it was an acceptable risk to allow the parents to look after him.

The mother, who wept when the judge announced they could keep the baby, said later: "We were told that we were too disabled to look after a child. But I cook and do my own shopping and in the past I have

wanted a child; they first went to see a geneticist, who after

tests assured them that the risk of having a handicapped child was no worse than for anyone else."

She was then examined by a

leading obstetrician and they had 70 hours of counselling by a psychiatrist social worker.

During the four months since

the wardship order was made

they had had the baby in their care but under the supervision of social and health workers. Before yesterday's hearing both parents voiced their anger about their initial treatment by the social services.

The mother, aged 30, has congenital club foot, and father, aged 34, is confined to a wheelchair with cerebral palsy. They have a joint income of £88 a week from allowances.

The husband said a social worker had told him the baby would be taken away "in your and the baby's best interests".

The husband said yesterday:

"There was great resistance to

our court, and to our marriage. We are independent people and that is why we fought so hard for our son."

Mr Edward Culham, Notting

hamshire County Council's director of social services, said last night that his authority's actions in masking the baby's

ward of court had been fully vindicated by the comments of the judge.

## MEP's visa withdrawn by Russia

By George Clark

In what is seen as a tit-for-tat move in the dispute over alleged diplomatic spying, Lord Bethell, the Conservative MEP for London, North West, had his visa withdrawn yesterday for a visit to the Soviet Union which he had intended to make at the end of this week.

Mrs Gillmor said last night that she did not know whether her husband was being held against his will.

Mr McGuinness, who was with his parents, said to *Irish News*, "They had been taken to a prison in the same conditions." Mr McGuinness said of the visit to the centre: "We were absolutely outraged."

The deputation included Mr Sam Silkin, Labour MP for Dulwich and former Attorney General, Mr George Cunningham, SDP MP for Islington South and Finsbury, Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea South, and Lord Averbury.

Mr Tatchell gave in to the "overwhelming" view of the local party that he was not the right person to stand at the general election.

"Local party members have asked me not to stand because too much of the mud thrown during the Bermondsey by-election has stuck. The smear seems impossible to come off in the foreseeable future,"

Mr Tatchell has reluctantly bowed to pressure within the local party not to put himself forward after the controversial Southwark, Bermondsey, by-election in February, when he was defeated overwhelmingly by Mr Simon Hughes, the Alliance's Liberal candidate. The seat had been held by Labour for more than half a century.

Among the names being floated for the job last night were those of Mr Richard Balfe, Euro-MP for London, South Inner, which includes Bermondsey, and Mr George Nicholson, Greater London Council member for Bermondsey South, and Lord Averbury.

Mr O'Brien said after seeing Mr Whitehead: "He felt that the use of executive release would have to be used in the case of a real emergency. While we regard the use of police cells as a dire emergency, I don't think he sees it in those terms. 'We have in effect put up a house full notice.'

The deputation included Mr Sam Silkin, Labour MP for Dulwich and former Attorney General, Mr George Cunningham, SDP MP for Islington South and Finsbury, Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea South, and Lord Averbury.

Whitehead claimed later to the all-party group that he had ruled out the use of executive release to deal with the prison crisis he left governors with the impression that it was not his immediate intention to employ it.

According to *Republican News*, Mr Whitehead got in touch with his family in the middle of March, convincing his mother-

in-law that he wished to retract the statements he had made. On the same evening he apparently spoke to three of his sisters, and made further telephone calls.

On the final date Mr Whitehead

addressed spoke to Mr Martin McGuinness, Sinn Fein assemblyman for Londonderry. The newspaper added: "Sinn Fein welcomed this development and assured the family and Lorraine Gilmore of their full support."

Mrs Gilmore said last night that she did not know whether her husband was being held against his will.

Mr McGuinness, who was with his parents, said to *Irish News*, "They had been taken to a prison in the same conditions." Mr McGuinness said of the visit to the centre: "We were absolutely outraged."

The couple were first taken to

Ipswich but were moved to a

five-star hotel in Limassol, Cyprus, when Mr Whitehead's father was kidnapped.

Lord Bethell said yesterday:

"The Soviet Embassy called me this morning and asked me to return my visa. When I refused to promise to do so, they said they would not allow the aircraft to land in Moscow unless they received a guarantee that I was not on it."

The next thing I knew was that Thomson Tours had cancelled my air ticket.

"My draft report is highly critical of the Soviet Union's record on human rights, but it seemed to me fair and just to give the Soviet authorities a chance to discuss it with me before I presented my conclusions to the European Parliament."

After the withdrawal of the visa, Lord Bethell said: "I do not think we should tolerate any visits from members of the Supreme Soviet to this country as long as this situation remains unsolved."

Members of the Supreme

Soviet came to the United Kingdom frequently on an inter-parliamentary basis, and such visits should be stopped.

## Science report

### Aphids flee from wild, hairy potato

By the Staff of Nature

A wild, hairy potato has been found to stave off aphids (such as greenfly) by mimicking the alarm signal that is given out by a dying aphid to warn its neighbours. The signal, an airborne chemical or pheromone, causes the aphids to drop off the plant, so protecting it from diseases transmitted by the pests.

This is believed to be the first time that a crop plant has been found to use the alarm signals of its pests to protect itself against disease.

The hairy potato, *Solanum berlandieri*, has been known for several years to be resistant to insect pests such as the Colorado potato beetle, aphids, flies and mites. The resistance was thought to be caused by the fact that the hairs, which cover the surface of the potato plant, act as a barrier to the pests, preventing them from attacking the leaves.

Attempts at cross-breeding have produced cultivated potatoes with hairy leaves which give them physical defence against pests. Further investigation has shown, however, that there is more to the hairy leaves than meets the eye.

There are two types of hairs on the leaf surface, short, lobed hairs ("Type A" hairs), which burst when touched to produce a quick-setting fluid that traps the insect, and long, sticky hairs ("Type B"), which entangle the insect and encourage it to burst more Type A hairs.

Plant breeders, however, noticed that potatoes with both types of hair were more resistant to aphid attack than those with just Type A hairs.

She was then examined by a leading obstetrician and they had 70 hours of counselling by a psychiatrist social worker.

During the four months since the wardship order was made they had suffered post-natal depression and did have difficulty in coping. She returned to hospital and four days before Christmas a High Court writ was served on them, seeking to make the baby a ward of the social services.

The husband said a social worker had told him the baby would

# House buying surges to 1980 levels as prices rise by 5%

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

There has been a spring surge in house prices throughout London, the South-east, the South-west, and parts of the North and the Midlands, according to the latest residential market survey.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' monthly report on house prices, published today, shows that two-thirds of estate agents taking part in the survey indicated rises of between 2 and 5 per cent and one in seven say that the cost of houses has increased by more than 5 per cent.

Homes in Greater London and the Home Counties are showing the largest rises, according to the report. An agent in Edmonton, north London, comments that over the last two months property prices have risen by between 5 and 8 per cent.

In Orpington, Kent, lower priced homes are selling for as much as 8 per cent more than at the beginning of the year.

However, it is not only the more affluent Home Counties that are witnessing the upsurge in house prices. In the

depressed West Midlands agents are reporting that the market is more buoyant than for the past two or three years, with shortages of all types of property.

For the first time since the autumn of 1979 the institution says that less than a third of its participating members are reporting no price changes during the last quarter.

A burst of house hunting during March has meant that houses across the country which had been languishing on estate agents' books for up to a year have now come under offer.

In the East Midlands a Hinckley firm commented that several houses which had been on the market for a year or more had been sold.

Demand is generally strongest for pre-1919 terraced houses which are usually sought by first-time buyers.

However, new property estate agents as far apart as Yorkshire and East Anglia are reporting faster sales in the more expensive categories. Agents in York are saying that homes at more than £75,000 are selling well.

## Surgeon 'could have simulated suicide'

By David Nicholls-Lord

A surgeon convicted of poisoning his mentally ill wife with a rare anticancer drug could have disposed of her by the much simpler course of writing to the Voluntary Euthanasia Society (formerly Exit), or simulating suicide through an overdose of barbiturates, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

Yet Paul Vickers, aged 48, "virtually put his name up in lights" when obtaining prescriptions for the drug CENU, Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, told the court. There was no attempt to conceal his name or address with a doctor's spidery writing.

"It was virtually a visiting card," Mr Gray added. "He was running the most enormous peril."

Vickers, formerly head of the accident department at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead, is seeking leave to appeal against his conviction at Teesside Crown Court in November 1981, for the murder of his wife. He was sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommendation by Ms Justice Borcham, the trial judge, that he serve a minimum of 17 years.

The grounds of appeal include alleged defects in the trial judge's summing up of medical evidence and his directions to the jury on the alternative verdict of manslaughter. There is also an application to call fresh evidence from three *News of the World* reporters who interviewed Miss Pamela Collison, Vicker's codefendant, after she was acquitted of murder.

Vickers, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, was brought from Wakefield prison for yesterday's hearing. Dressed in a dark suit and tie, he betrayed little emotion from the dock, occasionally leaning forward to concentrate on points of evidence.

Mr Gray said there was no medical evidence that CENU, which is undetectable after death and was used to create in

## Closer link for man's two families

By John Knight

Mrs Vickers a bone-marrow disease which destroyed the make-up of her blood, was used at all in 1979 and thus caused her death in June.

If Vickers had warned to murder his wife there were simpler ways for a doctor to dispose of a woman suffering from schizophrenia, depression and a deformed hip and who was taking many drugs.

Mr Gray described the "sieve mentality" of the Vickers' household and the surgeon's meeting with Miss Collison, aged 33, whom he called a "femme fatale". Miss Collison received a six-month suspended prison sentence on two charges of dishonesty, obtaining the drug.

Mr Gray said Vickers had a deep affection for his wife but ran the risk of "induced psychosis", a tendency to adopt her schizophrenic symptoms.

His involvement in medical politics led to his meeting with Miss Collison, a political researcher.

The extent to which the pair interacted might never be fully known, but she impressed him with the force of her personality. There was a campaign of blackmail, and Miss Collison kept photocopies of all the prescriptions she obtained.

The firm will "concentrate on the upper price level", Miss Reger said at the shop in Beauchamp Place, Knightsbridge, opened with the help of a bank loan and investments by employees, some of whom are working without wages.

Lord Justice Lawton, presiding, said medical evidence on the use of CENU in 1979 was almost neutral. But he added that if the trial judge had summed up medical evidence wrongly by saying there "must" have been more bone-marrow damage shortly before Mrs Vicker's death, it would be enough of a slip to make the verdict unsafe.

But Mr Justice Michael Davies said the trial jury might have thought it was clever of Vicker to use false patients' names on the prescriptions.

He did get away with it quite happily until Miss Collison went to the police, he added.

The hearing continues today.

## Hunt man cleared over cat killed by hounds

The whipper-in of the Berkeley Hunt was cleared yesterday of criminal damage and cruelty to a pet cat killed by hounds on a Gloucestershire caravan site.

Magistrates at Whitminster dismissed summonses brought by the owner of the cat, Mrs Dorothy Newman, supported by the League Against Cruel Sports, against Patrick Martin, aged 25, of The Kernels, Berkley.

The court was told that the hounds mauled the cat to death after they killed a fox they had pursued on to Berwick Vale Caravan Park on February 27 last year.

Mr Edward Cugler, defending, said Mr Martin did all he could to stop the pack entering the site and was not aware of the attack on the cat.

The magistrates ordered that the costs of both sides be paid from central funds.

Last December the league persuaded the High Court to overturn the magistrates' original decision not to issue summonses.

Yesterday, Mr Edmund Lawson, for the prosecution, told the court that Mrs Christine Wilcox, who lived on the site, snatched the 15-year-old cat, called Bridie, from the hounds but it died.

Mr Lawson did not suggest Mr Martin intended that the cat should be harmed, but he was "reckless" in allowing the hounds into the caravan park.

Mrs Wilcox, who now lives at Hinmon Court, Berkley, said she saw about six dogs attacking the cat.

"They were playing tag-of-war with it. I managed to punch one of the dogs on the nose. I grabbed the cat and pulled it away." The cat bit and scratched her as it tried to escape.



## Father's appeal

Mr Arnold Atkins, the father of Gillian Atkins, aged 14, who was murdered made a plea yesterday at Bourne, Lincolnshire, police station to the killer, or anyone who knows his identity, to go to the police.

## Dead nurse film

Mr Ronald Smith is supporting plans to make a film about the death of his daughter Helen, aged 23, a nurse, who died during an illegal party in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, nearly four years ago.



Mr Christopher Hughes outside his home in Ponders End, north London (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Driver aims for Mastermind title

By David Hewson

Mr Christopher Hughes, aged 35, a London Tube driver, will know tonight whether he is the BBC's new *Mastermind*.

But like the other three finalists and the audience, he will be sworn to secrecy about the result, which will be revealed only with the final's transmission on May 5.

Mr Hughes has established himself as the leading authority on the exploits of Mr Harry Flashman, the Victorian military hero, sportsman and cad.

His television performance on Sunday night, in which he answered correctly 18 questions about Flashman's en-

chanted, though scurrilous life, astonished Mr George MacDonald Fraser, the author, who is normally regarded as the leading expert on the character on the wholly understandable ground that Flashman's deeds are his creation.

"I thought he was marvelous", Mr Fraser said from his home in the Isle of Man. "He got two more answers than I did. I could not remember the name of a woman in the Indian Mutiny and I wrongly anticipated a question about Palmerston meeting Flashman."

"If I had had the time, I would have been right on both,

but he started me because of the way he went through it."

In fact, the seven *Flashman* novels, in which real historical detail is cunningly intermingled with the cowardly machinations of a character first seen as the farm bully in *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, were Mr. Hughes's second choice as a specialist subject.

After winning his first heat

on British Steam Locomotives

1900 to 1968, a subject to

which he will return tonight,

he wanted to opt for questions

on C. S. Forester's *Hornblower*

books in the semi-final, only

to find that they had been

selected by another contestant.

At Christmas Mr Hughes

decided to take the *Flashman* books instead, and set about researching them.

Yesterday morning, un-

moved by any nerves at the

prospect of tonight's final at

the Middle Temple, he clocked on for his morning shift

driving a Tube train between Cockfosters and Heathrow,

returning home at lunchtime to

eat with his mother.

Mr Hughes left school at

the age of 15 with four O levels

and found a job working with

steam engines as a British Rail

fireman. When the passing of

steam ruled out his ambition to

become an engine driver, he

joined London Transport.

## Warwidows get Labour support for grave visits

By Michael Marshall

The campaign for government assistance to enable war widows to visit the graves of their husbands received a boost yesterday when Mr Merlin Rees, the former Home Secretary, said he will press in the House of Commons for the Government to provide facility trips to the graves.

His scheme envisages a start with those widowed in 1914 and allows for a steady progression through the ranks of those who lost servicemen husbands until 1967, when the Government introduced the present policy of providing facility visits to the graves of men who died after that date.

The proposal coincided with an attack on government statistics which according to Ministry of Defence spokesmen make sponsored visits too expensive to entertain. Although there are 64,000 widows of Servicemen killed in action before 1967, mostly in the Second World War, it is estimated that fewer than 10,000 would want to make such visits. Allowing for £50 a head, which is regarded as a realistic figure, it would mean a cost to the government of no more than £500,000.

Mrs Iris Strange, the secretary of British War Widows and Associates, the organization which is leading the campaign for visits, said: "If you take into account those who do not want to go, those who have already paid their last respects and those whose husbands' last resting places are not known, you are left with surprisingly few widows."

"Those who wish to go and cannot afford to do so have in many cases spent a lifetime yearning to go and they must be allowed to before it is too late."

Mr Rees has twice written to Mrs Margaret Thatcher urging government assistance, but she replied that the numbers would be too large and any scheme too difficult and expensive to organize.

**24 new companies make it a record month for Wales.**

A spokesman for the Welsh Development Agency said: "We are delighted to welcome these recent arrivals to the Welsh economy."

# Good news rarely hits the headlines.

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## PARLIAMENT April 18 1983

# Politics deprives 'peace' of any charitable status

## LEGAL AFFAIRS

After the final decision in the Moonee case it might be necessary to look at the whole position of charity law. Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, said after he had told the Commons that he had made representations for the withdrawal of charitable status or in part of the two charitable trusts associated with the Unification Church.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab) in raising the issue asked: "Does he agree that the law and practice on what constitutes charitable status is confused, that leads to the difficulty of distinguishing between charitable work and lobbying, which leads to the Charity Commissioners having to make difficult results in anomalies such as organizations that want to further peace and disarmament being denied charitable status while it is not denied to organizations such as the British Atlantic Committee?"

Sir Michael Havers: I think the problem is that the Charity Commissioners have to work on existing law. If indeed the law should be changed, if that is the purpose of his question, then that question should be addressed to the Home Secretary.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C): Is he aware that the

Chancellor of the Exchequer persistently uses as one of the reasons for not giving exemption from VAT for charities that there are certain charities which are "undesirable", one of those being the Moonee?

In the light of that, will he make strong representations to the Charity Commissioners that they should now have a review of their charities and charitable status in order to resolve this sort of problem?

Sir Michael Havers: The law is not altogether clear and that is why it has been the problem with the two trusts. We have been advised that any major change in the charity law would require legislation and that question should be addressed to the Home Secretary.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab): Would he not agree that the law is in a state of flux in terms of the various judgments handed down over the years on charitable status? Is it not wrong that the Charity Commissioners should decide what is "political"? They have just become "political" in the sense it was not before.

Sir Michael Havers: The charity law is not in chaos. What has happened is that charity law is of long standing. A lot of the judicial decisions on which the commissioners act are rather old and I think what has happened is that perhaps the law has not kept up with

Dubs: Political judgments lead to anomalies

the change in this sort of trust setting charitable status.

Originally it was decided to deal with legal and ethical issues involving charitable funds. After the final decision on the Moonee, it may be necessary to look at the whole position on charity law.

Mr Andrew Daws, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs (Aberdeen, West, Lab): Would he not agree that the law is in a state of flux in terms of the various judgments handed down over the years on charitable status? Is it not wrong that the Charity Commissioners should decide what is "political"? They have just become "political" in the sense it was not before.

Sir Michael Havers: The charity law is not in chaos. What has happened is that charity law is of long standing. A lot of the judicial decisions on which the commissioners act are rather old and I think what has happened is that perhaps the law has not kept up with

suppress the report. It was a forecast only for the next decade.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): While we all wish for a recovery for the British motor manufacturing industry to use British steel where appropriate, their patriotic duty is to make motor cars without interruption by strike.

Mr Baker: There are unmistakable signs that recovery is taking place.

Retail sales are 4.5 per cent higher, and housing starts 30 per cent higher than they were a year ago. Car sales for the first quarter were some 21 per cent higher than they were a year ago.

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That was why the Government had set out to achieve that in 1979 and it was what it had achieved.

Mr John Garrett, an Opposition spokesman on industry countered by saying that business failures had reached an all-time record this year, at 88 a month, compared with 25 when Labour was last in power, and that the present Government had wiped out a fifth of Britain's manufacturing capacity since it came to office.

Mr John Evans (Aberdare, Lab) opened the exchanges, said that last year, for the first time since the industrial revolution, the United Kingdom had been importing more goods than it was exporting.

Mr Baker replied that the decline of manufacturing production had not affected Britain only, and production in other countries had declined significantly more here in Britain in 1982.

The United States had been 8% per cent, France 1%, per cent, Germany 2%, per cent and in Britain only 2% per cent.

This is clear evidence (he said) that we are pulling out of recession ahead of our partners.

Mr John Grant (Islington, Central, SDP): If the Minister is so sure of the economic upturn and June is bursting out all over the Government benches, why do ministers find it necessary to try to suppress the recent National Economic Development Council report which showed a different picture, particularly of employment prospects?

Mr Baker: There was no attempt to

## Increased demand for British steel

There was evidence of increased demand for British steel products. Mr John Bradbury, Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said in answer to a Commons question when he rejected a suggestion by Mr Ray Hughes (Newport, Lab) that the Secretary of State for Industry should initiate talks with leaders of motor manufacturing companies operating in the United Kingdom to impress upon them the need to use British steel in their products.

Mr Baker: It is for British steelmakers to prove that they can produce the right product in terms of quality, price and delivery, and to initiate discussions with any potential customers.

Mr Hughes said that when the all-party motors group recently visited the Ford Motor Company at Dagenham they were told that only 20 per cent of British steel was being used in the models being produced there, a very disappointing figure.

Mr Bradbury, who should be asked to show a bit of patriotic enthusiasm, has done very well indeed. He has got the Ford Motor Company plan to increase their take-up of steel from one third to half of their requirements in the United King-

dom. But I will check the discrepancy between us.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): While we all wish for a recovery for the British motor manufacturing industry to use British steel where appropriate, their patriotic duty is to make motor cars without interruption by strike.

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## Farming in Britain: 2

### Taking the fat with the lean

**There is no such person as a typical farmer. Agriculture embraces a wide variety of activities, on a scale ranging from multimillion pound enterprises to smallholdings that barely provide a livelihood.** JOHN YOUNG, Agriculture Correspondent, talks to four men of contrasting experience and outlook.

Mr James Taylor divides his time between his 700-acre farm in Hereford and Worcester, and his unpaid duties as chairman of the National Farmers' Union technical and machinery committee.

The farm is evenly divided between arable crops and two 100-strong herds of Jersey and Ayrshire dairy cows.

Milk, which earns him a premium for high quality, has always provided his staple income. But he sees the future as "distinctly clouded" and, although technologically inclined, is in two minds about whether to spend money on computerizing his feeding and milking operations.

"With consumption of liquid milk continuing to decline, we cannot be sure of regular price increases as in the past," he says.

Any reasonably competent farmer should make money out of dairying at present, he says, although it is more difficult for those on marginal land with a shorter grazing season. Corn, in contrast, has not proved the bonanza it is often depicted to be. "Usually something goes wrong with the winter crop. This year it was rocks, although we were lucky in having a dry February and being able to sow the spring crop early."

He employs eight men, and this year took on an apprentice. He is worried about the implications of the Agricultural

Wage Board's decision to bring forward negotiations on a new round of increases this year.

"There are plenty of people who would be very glad to get what our craftsmen earn."

Mr Bill Dixon, now 68, has been raising chickens since he was 15. In that time he has seen poultry change from a luxury item to a staple ingredient of the British diet, so that the rearing of birds for slaughter has become a mass production industry.

"Some of my contemporaries have done very well indeed. One of them is a big racehorse owner, and another lives in Monte Carlo. But a lot of people went into the business with their service gratuities after the last war, thinking they were going to make their fortunes, and they did not."

For the horticultural industry as a whole, these are difficult times. Fuel costs have multi-

plied, prompting urgent research into conservation measures such as double glazing and the use of special screens at night to reduce the space that needs to be heated when there is no daylight.

There is also anger about unfair competition from Dutch growers who have benefited from an illegal gas subsidy.

The recent fall in sterling has relieved some of the pressure on British horticulture, and Mr Dales says there is now a little light at the end of the tunnel.

Mr Ray Begley keeps 400 sheep and 30 beef cattle in one of the more remote areas of the Welsh border country, between Hay-on-Wye and Builth Wells. He bought the two hill farms he owns, totalling some 250 acres, for less than £10,000 in 1950.

Mr Begley is a staunch conservationist. There are mature trees, all hardwoods, growing up the hillside, and he laments the disappearance of the oak and ash trees that used to be the traditional sires.

Thanks to the EEC sheepmeat regime, which provides hefty subsidies to sheep farmers in those countries where market prices are substantially below the general Community level, people like Mr Begley have recently enjoyed something of a renaissance in their fortunes. At present he receives about £34 for a six-month-old lamb at market, of which roughly half is subsidy.

"I am not one to criticize the subsidy, but in my opinion the EEC and the Government have encouraged us to produce too much. I think we would have done better to improve the quality of our stock".

One recent suggestion, which did not endear him to his fellow farmers, was that instead of raising subsidies, the Government should pay the wages of an extra worker for each farmer.

Tomorrow: Wealth

Market day: Buyers bidding for sheep at Smithfield. Sheep farmers in Britain benefit from an EEC subsidy which lifts market prices towards those achieved in the rest of the Community.

Tomorrow: Wealth

## 1990 target date for lead-free petrol

### POLLUTION

The Government has accepted a recommendation from the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution that lead additives in petrol should be phased out. Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced in a statement in the Commons:

Repeating his contention, he said he hoped that 1990 would be the date for which all new vehicles would be required to use 92 octane lead-free petrol.

Mr King said in their report, before discussing a range of particular problems and possible measures to deal with, expert groups meeting to discuss the sources of lead in the environment, the pathways by which it enters living systems, and its effect on man and animals.

They stress that there is still uncertainty about the effects on individuals of the low levels of lead in petrol. I am anxious to know what action the royal commission would recommend if the maximum permitted level of lead additives out of lead in petrol is reduced to 0.4 to 0.5 grammes per litre by the end of 1982. This action, applying to every vehicle, would have adverse effects on the health of children and adults.

The royal commission strongly believe that the lead additives should be the subject of immediate action by the Government and on which an early announcement is desirable. This relates to future policy on levels of lead in petrol. I announced two years ago that we would require the compulsory reduction of the maximum permitted level of lead additives out of lead in petrol to 0.4 to 0.5 grammes per litre by the end of 1982. This action, applying to every vehicle, would have adverse effects on the health of children and adults.

They conclude: "We are not aware of any other toxic which is so widely distributed in human and animal populations and which is so universally present at levels that exceed even one-tenth of that at which we know the symptoms may occur."

They conclude: "It would be prudent to take steps to increase the safety margin for the population as a whole."

The royal commission's report contains a number of recommendations covering all the sources of exposure to lead, including water, paint and food and drink.

They conclude: "The action already taken by this Government under the programme that I announced to the House two years ago. They now recommend further action in certain areas.

For example early completion of our programme for treating naturally acidic drinking water to reduce

I can tell the House that the

removal of lead from petrol

(Conservative protest). Far from getting a blanket endorsement of the Government's decision two years ago to reduce lead content to 0.15 grammes per litre by the end of 1982, the royal commission draws attention to the increased costs to the relevant industries of that policy as distinct from a decision to eliminate petrol

Government accept the royal commission's recommendations on lead in petrol. The Under-Secretary of State will be writing to our opposite numbers in the Commonwealth immediately to set out the United Kingdom's position, with a view to opening formal negotiations as soon as possible.

We shall also, of course, discuss with the United Kingdom oil and motor industries a timetable for the introduction of unleaded petrol.

Typical lead levels in the United Kingdom are low and dropping. Substantial research efforts have so far shown no conclusive evidence that these typical levels have

adverse effects on the health of children or adults.

But it is, and has been throughout, the Government's policy to increase the safety margin whenever possible, and which is not the largest contributor to the overall body burden it is the largest that is controllable on a national basis.

The royal commission strongly believe that this decision and they now recommend that it should be regarded as an intermediate stage in the phasing out of lead additives altogether from lead in petrol. I announced two years ago that we would require the compulsory reduction of the maximum permitted level of lead additives out of lead in petrol to 0.4 to 0.5 grammes per litre by the end of 1982. This action, applying to every vehicle, would have adverse effects on the health of children and adults.

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optimistic estimate of what was possible and their estimate was it should be 1990 at the latest. I would hope to see this achieved at an early date.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): What indication is he going to provide for local authorities to remove lead paint from schools, which is a problem in many authorities, and particularly those with a large number of Victorian schools painted many years with lead paints?

Would he give an assurance that the Government will be prepared to take action independently of the EEC in getting rid entirely of lead from petrol in view of the fact that our experience is not a happy one in trying to obtain EEC-wide standards for dangerous substances?

For four years we negotiated to increase safety standards in the use of asbestos, which is arguably at least as dangerous as lead, but reached no agreement and have not done so today.

Mr King: We are dealing here with major car

# Mugabe flays corruption and plans more socialism for Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Zimbabwe entered the fourth year of its independence yesterday with celebrations across the country, military displays and indications that a more rigorous socialist policy will be pursued in the year ahead.

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, attended a rally in Harare at which President Canaan Banana, delivering the key address, said the next year of independence threatened to be "probably the most difficult period we Zimbabweans have yet had to face".

Although Zimbabwe remained one of the most peaceful and stable countries in the developing world there had been a spread over the past year of "cancerous virus... the dissident menace" which poses an intolerable threat to our continued peace and prosperity," the President said.

A scheduled display at the rally by the Fifth Brigade, the unit charged with responsibility for recent massacres in Matabeleland was cancelled and substituted by a demonstration of unarmed combat by the new Presidential Guard.

Mr Mugabe has had little to say over the anniversary weekend about the Matabeleland troubles and has concentrated on economic objectives and problems.

In a speech to the nation on Sunday evening he foreshadowed a leadership shake-up with a scathing attack on

corruption and what he termed boorish tendencies in ministry.

In an apparent reference to the recent dismissal of the Midlands city of Gweru he attacked "unscrupulous" officials for avarice and misappropriation public funds.

"Even Cabinet ministers

with a more theoretical and thus hypocritical commitment to socialism have, under guise or another, proceeded to acquire huge properties by way of farms and other business concerns," he said.

The severity of Mr Mugabe's words appeared to herald a long-anticipated reshuffle in the Cabinet which, with 32 ministers, is unusually large and costly for a country of Zimbabwe's size and resources.

His utterances in the lead-up to the anniversary also point to a more overtly socialist programme in economic policy.

A professed Marxist, Mr Mugabe has followed a pragmatic economic course in the past three years but on Friday announced plans for large-scale nationalization of industry.

Writing in *Zimbabwe News*, the mouthpiece of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, he said the Government intended to acquire control of the grain milling, fuel procurement and national transport industries and "many other areas falling under the various economic

sectors". He gave no details.

That intention may be the ultimate deterrent for foreign investment in Zimbabwe. But as there has been only one substantial infusion of investment since independence Mr Mugabe may have decided he will be losing by proceeding on a course which accords more with his natural inclinations.

**Officer drain hits Air Force**

The Zimbabwean Air Force has been hit by a spate of resignations as the trial approaches of seven officers facing charges over the sabotage operation which devastated the Air Force last year.

Seven group captains and three wing commanders have resigned and will be leaving in the next two months, our foreign staff writes.

A number of lower ranks,

including squadron leaders and pilots, are also departing.

Having opted to take early retirement under the so-called Zimbabwe incentive scheme.

Drafted in the year before independence, this allows

members of the armed forces

and civil service to transfer

every April a third of their

positions outside Zimbabwe.

Although a similar number of

Air Force personnel have

resigned in previous years, this

is the first time so many top-

ranking officers have resigned

in one batch.

Twenty-five South Koreans died and 67 others were injured, most of them teenagers, when fire swept through a disco club in Taegu, the third largest city in South Korea.

A witness, who escaped, said that as fire spread through the disco which is on the second floor, the place was plunged into darkness. About 150 people

tripped on the stairs and others behind him fell.

According to first reports, an emergency door was shut with chairs in front of it, apparently to prevent customers leaving without paying their bills.

Police are investigating the cause of the fire, thought to be an electrical short-circuit.

## Zhao accuses Vietnam of invading Thailand

Canberra (Reuters) - Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, accused Vietnam yesterday of invading Thailand and said Hanoi was undermining stability in South-East Asia by repeated military action along the border with China.

"To our regret, the Vietnamese aggressors have to this day persisted in their armed occupation of Kampuchea and recently have gone further by frenziedly invading Thailand," Mr Zhao said in a speech to a parliamentary lunch in Canberra.

"What is more, they have repeatedly carried out military provocations along China's border. These actions... have seriously undermined the security and stability of South-East Asia."

The New China news agency said at the weekend that Chinese artillery had destroyed surface fortifications and earth defence works in Vietnam after frequent Vietnamese border attacks in the last month.

Diplomatic sources in Peking said the clashes between the two neighbours, who fought a bitter war in 1979, were clearly linked with Vietnamese raids on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

China's apparent aim was to distract Vietnam from its dry season offensive against Kampuchean guerrillas, they added.

Asian and Western diplomats say there is an understanding that China would react on its

## Finns try to save talks on security

From Olli Kivinen Helsinki

The eight neutral and non-aligned participants in the Madrid follow-up meeting of the European Security Conference (CSC) have issued a last-minute appeal to all heads of government to save the process from a total collapse.

The appeal, initiated by President Koivisto of Finland, urges all participants to accept the draft final document put forward by the neutral and non-aligned countries when the Madrid talks are resumed today.

Finnish officials briefing journalists on the appeal said that the 34 CSC participants are very near to a compromise, and all important policy matters have been settled. Only the political will to take the final step is missing.

The appeal points out that the Helsinki Final Act is European states and the United States and Canada; but it is now feared that the whole process is in danger if results cannot be achieved in the Madrid conference, which a has dragged on for two and half years.

The appeal points out that the draft includes concrete steps in all areas covered by the Helsinki Final Act, including military confidence-building measures and human rights.

If no understanding is reached, it is feared that the whole CSC process will be endangered.

**MOSCOW:** The Warsaw Pact military council, which plans activities of the communist alliance, will meet in Bucharest during the last 10 days of April, Tass announced.

The council, which has mainly organizational and administrative functions, met last in October 1981 in Budapest. Its members are the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Towards the middle of March 1979, the official Chinese press started criticising people who were said to be going too far in their demands for democracy.

Mr Chen became a member of the Human Rights Alliance, one of the better-known unofficial groups. His home address was used openly as a letterbox for the Alliance.

Mr Chen was only one of many to be arrested; he is now one of the few not to have been released.

Electoral trend, page 7



Papal greeting: The Pope meeting the Armenian Patriarch Karekin II to celebrate Mass on the outskirts of Rome yesterday.

From Jacqueline Reddin, Seoul

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# The Xerox Marathon produced a new range of copiers so advanced that anyone can use them.



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features like four reduction and two enlargement ratios, large size-for-size copying, all at up to twenty-one copies a minute.

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## Why exercises took Spain by surprise

By Harry Debelius Madrid

Spain's defence ministry was informed about naval manoeuvres off Gibraltar more than two weeks before "the Falklands fleet" arrived at the Rock, but the foreign ministry did not find out until Gibraltar television reported the fleet's impending arrival on April 8, according to a report yesterday in the monarchist daily *ABC*.

In an article signed by Alberto Miguez, the newspaper said the British Admiralty informed Spanish and Moroccan naval authorities late last month, and in Spain's case the information was transmitted via the naval attaché at the Spanish Embassy in London.

The lack of coordination between ministries, the article said, resulted in "the British fleet entering Gibraltar to the surprise of the public and in the face of apparent indifference on the part of those who already knew and the confusion of our diplomacy".

The paper also reported that the Gibraltar Assembly was to study measures related to the opening of the frontier with Spain. Among such measures to be considered yesterday, *ABC* said, was a proposal to impose a tax on Gibraltar visitors.

In another Madrid daily, *Diario-16*, Señor Fernando Arias Salgado, a diplomat and former Centre Party politician, referred to the tension over Gibraltar and maintained that Spain's foreign affairs activity showed a "growing lack of coordination at the administrative level, with regard both to

95

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## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

**UNESCO House,  
Paris: 25-29 April 1983**

In defiance of United Nations decisions, human conscience and justice, racist South Africa is still occupying Namibia illegally.

**1966**

The United Nations terminates South Africa's mandate and assumes direct responsibility over Namibia;

**1967**

The United Nations Council for Namibia is established as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence;

**1971**

The International Court of Justice also tells South Africa that it is under obligation to withdraw from the Territory;

**1976**

The Security Council unanimously calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and for free and fair elections in the Territory under United Nations supervision and control;

**1978**

The Security Council adopts plan for Namibia's independence;

**1983**

The Namibian people are still denied their inalienable right to freedom, self-determination and independence.

**Under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the people of Namibia are waging a legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.**

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## The gentle Gandhi forgotten in India

From Trevor Fishlock  
Delhi

Just after the premiere of Sir Richard Attenborough's film *Gandhi*, in Delhi, the Indian cartoonist R. L. Larson published a drawing of two men emerging from a cinema where the film was showing.

One man is saying: "I understand it is based on a true life story".

There are many Indians who welcome the Attenborough film as a reminder of Gandhi's actions and teachings because they feel that, to some extent, the Mahatma, engineer of India's independence, has been forgotten in his own land.

Many of the young, who have to study his life in school, see him as largely irrelevant in terms of their own ideas about India in the 1980s, a faded and somewhat cranky figure in history.

There are many in the middle classes, especially Westernised people who tend to view him as an eccentric, just as some of his contemporaries did. He was a difficult and irritating man.

Indian feelings about him are so complex and sensitive - a mixture of pride, guilt and embarrassment - that it would be very hard for any Indian to attempt what Sir Richard Attenborough did.

The film has been generally well received in India; but it remains a subject of controversy in the newspapers and in conversation and is the cultural talking point of the year. It has made many reflect on the work of a man they do not know well. Gandhi's image and ideas are often invoked - he was, after all, the father of independent India - but he is something of a totem and there are few who sincerely believe his methods and philosophy have practical application today.

His image is everywhere. Politicians frequently refer to Gandhian principles of self-help, service and humility. A visit to the Mahatma's cremation site in Delhi is obligatory for every visiting foreign notable. Even when bandits surrender publicly to the authorities a picture of the Mahatma is on the surrender platform.

Many politicians wear clothing made of homespun cotton and wool, a tradition stemming from Gandhi's rejection of Western dress;

Gandhi's methods of protest remain popular. "Courting arrest", making a token breach of the law in order to be arrested, is a constantly employed device, and fasting, which has a particular Gandhian symbolism, is frequently used to apply pressure on the authorities.

Gandhi called the untouchables "Harijans", meaning God's Children, and the name has stuck. But treatment of them remains unpleasant and sometimes brutal. Their lot is very slowly improving, but attitudes to them remain largely unchanged. It was a part of the Indian granite that Gandhi never chipped.

Gandhi is consigned to history in the Indian mind as an enigmatic and idiosyncratic man, a shrewd politician who saw how the British sense of justice could be exploited and knew, as they did, that the game was up in India.

His steady defiance of authority is remembered, but his gentler ideas are largely forgotten. He wanted the humble spinning wheel, which was his symbol, to be the device on India's national flag. But India chose the powerful wheel device of the Emperor Ashoka.

The commission was formed

10 years ago and includes among its members some leading figures in public life from the United States, Europe

and Japan. It is holding its fourteenth conference here.

The Pope reminded them that international solidarity not only involved relations between nations but all fields including governmental relations and those between multinational companies.

Their discussions were closely connected with man's future and so they would constantly find themselves facing the frontiers between technology and ethics.

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Pope bluntly told the 300

members of the Trilateral Commission in an audience at the Vatican yesterday that they all came from rich countries and therefore bore the responsibility for encouraging people to face up to their duty of international solidarity.

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# 10,000 Israelis demonstrate against Nablus expansion

From Christopher Walker, Nablus

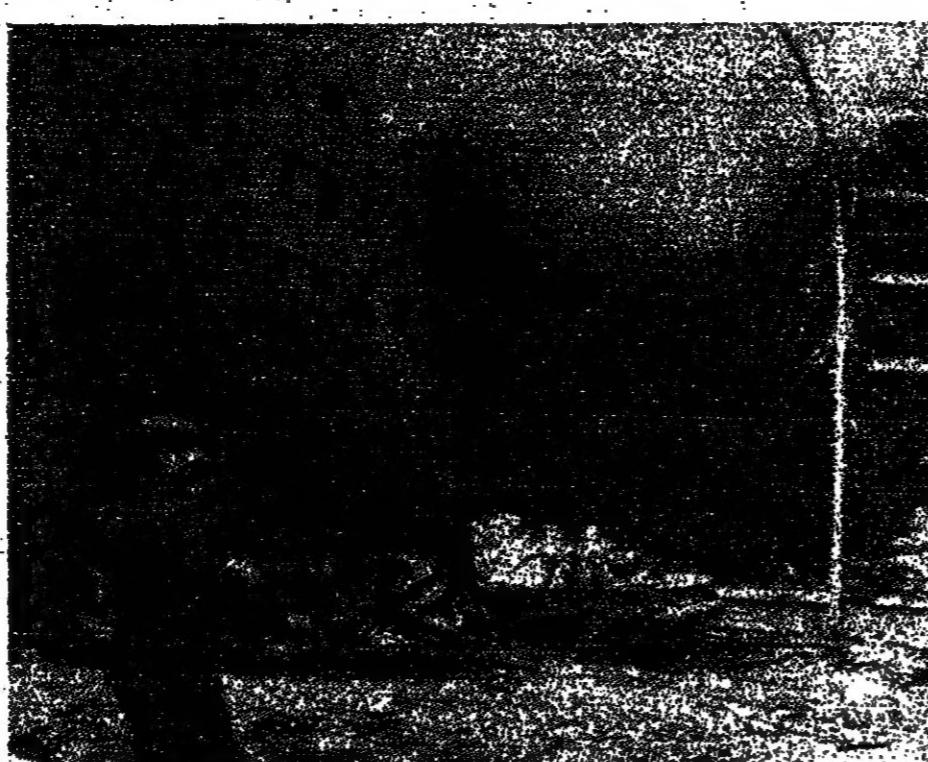
A cluster of 15 inhospitable mobile homes perched precariously on top of Mount Gerizim overlooking the occupied Palestinian town of Nablus became the focus yesterday of one of the largest demonstrations seen in the West Bank against the Begin Government's expansionist settlement drive.

About 10,000 Israeli protesters made their way by coach, car and on foot up the long winding road to the spot which is now known as "Upper Nablus" and is eventually intended to be a Jewish suburb which will house some 4,000 Israelis in new homes built strategically overlooking the 80,000 Nablus Arabs.

The Government's decision to reinforce the symbolism of the ceremony by staging it on the thirty-fifth anniversary of Israel's independence added to the protesters' anger. Many claimed it was a provocative play designed to give the impression of national consent for a type of settlement that many Israelis fiercely oppose.

"I believe that we have as much right to be here as in Tel Aviv, but I do not think we are going to get peace if we deliberately choose to live right among the local Arabs," explained one demonstrator, uncomfortably wrapped in plastic sheeting against the swirling rain. "This settlement is a real obstacle to me or my children ever living without war."

Flapping in the wind yesterday on top of the 800 yard high



Bomb blast in Beirut: A Lebanese policeman (left) standing guard, smoke billowing from the American Embassy and from burning cars, and (right) rescue vehicles.

## How ambassador survived explosion

Beirut (AP and Reuters) — Mr Robert Dillon, the American Ambassador here, who was nursing the automatic weapons which most West Bank settlers carry as a matter of course, All seemed confident that their hawkish views represented the solid majority of Israeli voters.

"There will be no going back on the settlement now," said one student at a Yeshiva, or Jewish religious college. He added: "We should now be settling everywhere in the biblical land of Israel, even in the heart of Nablus itself."

In his hardline independence day message, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, flatly rejected any suggestions that the resumption of talks on autonomy for the West Bank Arabs "should be conditional on a freeze on Jewish settlements."

"This settlement is legal and derives from our inalienable right to the land of Israel," he said.

On Thursday, a special session of the Knesset has been summoned at the request of more than 30 members of the Opposition to debate the Government's controversial decision to hold the ceremony at "Upper Nablus" on a national holiday traditionally designed to reflect the unifying impression of Israeli life rather than its divisions.

## Pym says settlements are preventing peace

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

There could be no peace in the Middle East unless Israel stopped building settlements in its occupied territories, Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday.

He also urged the Begin Government to start a general withdrawal of forces from Lebanon by agreeing to remove its own troops.

He did not know whether President Reagan's peace initiative could be revived, he told the Foreign Press Association. But its prospects would be "immeasurably improved" by a decision to pull back Israeli forces.

## All-church summit plea by Runcie

## Farm demand may bankrupt EEC

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

EEC farmers this year have already asked the Community for 35 per cent more money than they did in the same period last year. This means that the Community could all but exhaust its available money by December.

This sobering calculation was made in a paper issued yesterday by the European Commission as agriculture ministers began a meeting in Luxembourg to fix EEC farm price increases for the year ahead.

Despite the prospect that their claims could bankrupt the EEC, seven of the 10 ministers pressed for increases over and above the 4.2 per cent average being proposed by the Commission.

Dr Runcie said in Christchurch yesterday that this was one way the Anglican Church could work against the nuclear threat and he hoped that the Pope, the Patriarch of Moscow and representatives of the World Council of Churches would attend.

## Tokyo 'believes spy's story'

Tokyo (Reuters) — The Japanese Government believed statements by Mr Stanislav Levchenko, a former Tokyo-based KGB agent, about alleged Japanese collaborators to be generally reliable, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Levchenko, who defected to the United States in 1979, had identified by name eight Japanese collaborators and another 18 by KGB code names, publishers of the Japanese edition of *Reader's Digest* disclosed last week.

## Bandit jailed

Delhi (AFP) — Phoolan Devi, the 22-year-old bandit queen whose exploits in the central Indian outback have become almost legendary here, has been sentenced to five years hard labour for illegal arms possession. She gave herself up in February. Several charges of manslaughter still face her.

## Mafioso caught

Palermo (Reuters) — Paramilitary police burst into a luxurious seafood villa near here and arrested Giovanni Lo Verde, aged 44, one of Sicily's most wanted alleged Mafia bosses.

He had been sought since escaping in a blaze of gunfire during a raid on a gang stronghold in October 1981.

## Japanese strike

Tokyo (Reuters) — Dockworkers launched a 24-hour strike at Japan's ports to back demands for job security threatened by increasing containerization. Walkouts are also planned at nine container berths for five days from today and three days from April 26.

## More flogged

Karachi (Reuters) — Pakistani jihadi flogged 132 more Muslim militants for taking part in religious violence here.

## Spain will cut back on nuclear power plants

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Spain will reduce its commitment to nuclear power and possibly abandon the construction of some nuclear plants which are already being built, according to Señora Carmen Mestre, the Director-General of Energy.

Addressing a symposium at the Ministry of Industry and Energy, Señora Mestre emphasized the need to scale down investment, which was based on over-optimistic calculations of future energy needs. She also emphasized the desirability of working for the development of absolute guarantees of safety nuclear power stations.

However, informed sources indicated other compelling reasons for the Government's decision to scale down its nuclear power plants which Señora Mestre did not mention.

They are both economic and political. In the first place, the current expansion of Spanish energy facilities was financed to a considerable extent with loans to power companies from

foreign banks, mostly in dollars. The depreciation of the value of the peseta means that the power companies are now in the neighbourhood of 35 per cent, and a business failure of big power companies "could bring the whole economy tumbling down."

At the same time there is increasing political opposition to the use of nuclear power. This is reflected in work stoppages and, in some cases, deliberate destruction, as well as to visit the farm during the worst of the crisis, despite his express plea.

## Running of America kept in the family

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

The Reagan Administration critics are seeking to find out how the children and other relatives of some senior Administration officials have got well-paid jobs with the Federal Government for which they appear to have no special qualifications.

Most have been taken on by the United States Information Agency, which is responsible for putting out information about American policy and culture overseas.

Since President Reagan came to office the agency has taken on at least 150 political appointees, many of whom have been given plum posts in London and Paris.

Among those who have benefited from the agency's liberal hiring policy are the sons and daughters of Mr William Clark, the National

Spokesman for the agency insisted the appointees were all qualified for their positions.

As is the way with Washington, this mini-scandal has somewhat inevitably been dubbed "Kidigate."

Vienna (AP) — Two prominent veterinary surgeons have accused Herr Heinrich Lehrner, director of Austria's Lippizaner stud farm of responsibility for the deaths of 39 prized horses, saying he repeatedly ignored expert advice to inoculate the animals against a deadly epidemic.

Herr Lehrner rejected the accusation, saying that he had never heard a thing about the importance of the inoculations until yesterday and accused Professor Kurt Arbeiter and Professor Franz Buerki of Vienna's renowned Veterinary University, with publishing their critical comments as an act of revenge against him.

He implied in an interview that they were trying to cover up their own incorrect behaviour by criticizing him.

After a minor outbreak of herpes virus-induced rhinopneumonitis at Vienna's Spanish Riding School in 1979, Professor Buerki first wrote to Herr Lehrner "urgently" recomending inoculation at the farm to prevent the threatened expansion of the disease, the statement said.

"All warnings remained ignored" by Herr Lehrner and officials at the Agriculture Ministry, in charge of the farm.

Herr Lehrner implied that the accusations were meant to divert attention from the fact that the professors had decline to visit the farm during the worst of the crisis, despite his express plea.

## Lippizaner chief blamed for deaths

From Tony Dubouin Melbourne

Results of research published in the latest issue of the *Medical Journal of Australia* reveal that the death rate from infectious diseases among Aborigines in large reserves in Queensland is 90 times higher than the state average.

The research, based on Queensland government data not normally made public, also showed that the death rate on the reserves from heart disease, violence and accidents was three times higher.

The Queensland health authorities originally made the semi-confidential figures available to defence counsel for an Aboriginal man who pleaded guilty to, and was convicted of, the manslaughter of his common law wife. The information was used to prepare a sociological study of life on the reserve for the court.

Dr Paul Wilson, a sociologist, who is one of the authors of the report, said that the reserves with highest death rate were those run by the State Department of Aboriginal and Islander Advancement. The researchers study the mortality rate on Queensland's 14 largest reserves with a total population of over 11,000.

The researchers also found that the relatively high mortality rate did not necessarily diminish even where there were reasonably high standards of public hygiene such as sewerage and good water supply.

## Heroism and tears among the scenes of horror

Continued from page 1

which a team of young Lebanese Red Cross men and women were shovelling onto stretchers. One girl in blood-stained white overalls was moving through the still-smoking visa section with a bucket. No-one in that part of the building appeared to have survived, for the men and women, some of them stripped half-naked by the force of the explosion.

In a special statement during a White House ceremony at which he presented prizes to Peace Corps volunteers, the President described the bombing as "a cowardly act".

He said he had instructed Mr Philip Habib and Mr Morris Draper, his two special envoys to the Middle East, to press ahead with negotiations for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

The President said the United States remained committed to the recovery by the Lebanese Government of full sovereignty throughout all its territory.

The people of Lebanon must be given the chance to resume their efforts to lead a normal life free from violence and without the presence of unauthorized foreign forces on their soil. And to this noble end I rededicate the efforts of the United States.

Shortly before the President made his statement he had received a telephone call from President Amin Gemayel in which the Lebanese leader expressed his regret for the incident.

He also expressed his firm determination to persevere in the search for peace in the middle east.

Other people reacted differently.

Reunited: Mr Draper finds his wife unharmed

slightly hurt but alive, from the building.

The killers may have been trying to murder Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's chief envoy, but he was, as usual in Beirut, at President Amin Gemayel's palace at Baabda. Mr Robert Dillon, the tall, white-haired Ambassador, had been in his office when the bomb exploded and was trapped in heaps of rubble when the floor collapsed.

But he was rescued by colleagues and was able to return to the Embassy four hours later and tell journalists that America had "got to continue" her peace efforts in the Middle East.

"The negotiations will go ahead," he said. "It's a tragedy and you can imagine how sad and angered we all are but it doesn't change anything — the US mission will continue."

Mr Dillon later suggested that the bomb might have been brought into the Embassy driveway by a motorist who could have crashed through the security barricade. However, the sad truth is that security was very lax around the American compound and Lebanese sentry boxes — including those beside the driveway — were often unmanned. The Lebanese Army probably realised this, for later in the afternoon they began to threaten foreign correspondents at the scene, tearing film out of cameras and — in one case — hitting a journalist in the face with a rifle butt. Another Lebanese soldier threatened to hit a US Marine press officer.

## Army gets its way in Thai election

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

The general election in Thailand yesterday appears to have produced the result wanted by the Army, which was largely responsible for the election being called two months early.

Although many votes are still uncounted it appears likely that, as predicted, no party has won a majority, and consequently the next government will be another coalition.

Senator Edward Zorinsky, a member of the Senate foreign relations committee, has written to Mr Wick demanding to know whether the appointments "violate the letter or the spirit of any anti-nepotism laws or regulations."

A spokesman for the agency insisted the appointees were all qualified for their positions.

As is the way with Washington, this mini-scandal has somewhat inevitably been dubbed "Kidigate."

Seven hours after counting began six different parties had won seats, indicating that the new Parliament, like the last,

## Phillips SALES SUCCESS

RESULTS OF RESEARCH

## FASHION by Suzy Menkes



## LADIES AND GENTLEMAN.

I am proud and honoured to receive this Oscar from you tonight. It is the first time in 54 years of the Academy Awards that a Raincoat has been singled out by the Motion Picture Industry - even though it has featured heavily in the history of Hollywood. I think especially of those very wonderful performers Greta Garbo and Humphrey Bogart, both sadly no longer with us. I salute the style of that great lady Lauren Bacall. I should also like to honour the memory

of the legendary Marlene Dietrich in her man's trench coat and to remind you all of that successful long-running cinematic series *Sex Appeal in the Rain*, starring Sophia Loren getting wet.

A raincoat is only as good as its producers, and I share the glory of this Oscar with Aquascutum and Burberry who have given me so much support over the years. I was especially pleased to see the award for Best Colour Range go

to Aquascutum for its newly refurbished mackintosh department in Regent Street.

To my distributors, I also express my gratitude, especially to Harrods, who have included so many different styles, to Simpsons for elegance and variety, to Harvey Nichols for designer collections, and to Fenwick who do so much at popular prices for young people.

Finally, I should like to thank the one thing that has

made this award possible. The raincoat, as you know, is a British success story. And we in Britain have something back home that you in Los Angeles saw for the first time during the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II last month.

Ladies and Gentleman, I accept this Oscar on behalf of the British Rain that has fallen continuously on my country for the past month, thus ensuring me a long successful run.

## Starring in the rain



**BEST ALL ROUND PERFORMER:** The Classic Trench (right), starring Marlene Dietrich, Greta Garbo, Humphrey Bogart, Marilyn Monroe, Jeanne Moreau and the entire population of Japan. Produced in lightweight lined cotton, tan only, sizes 38in-44in, £165 from 92 Department at Aquascutum, 100 Regent Street, London, W1. Felt hat by Bernora. Sheer lights from Elbec. Selenite court shoes from Freemans Mail Order.

**NOMINATIONS:** Classic Burberry with distinctive check lining at £175. Marks & Spencer's double breasted raincoat with small check lining, in stone and light brown, £25. Dommec's trench from Fenwick, £27. Big nylon foldaway trench coat £19.99 from Flap, 125 Long Acre, Covent Garden, WC2.



**BEST SUPPORTING ROLE:** Black Cire (above), starring Lauren Bacall and Juliette Greco, shot mainly on location on the Left Bank in Paris, with brief flashes of shiny PVC in swinging London in the 1960s. Produced in rubberized cotton in black only, four basic styles, single and double breasted, sizes to order £65 from Weather Vain, 223 Sandycombe Road, Kew, Surrey. Perspex and leather waist-coat £22.50 by Nancy Fisher from String Cooper. White circular skirt £24.99 by Strawberry Studio. White sweetheart sweater £22.95 from Fenwick.

**NOMINATIONS:** Original 1960s PVC from Camden Lock and Kensington Market. Sweet Charity's black plastic mini mac £19.50 from First Floor, Kensington Market, High Street, Kensington, W8, p 4 p 22.00. String Cooper's shiny grey three-quarter mac £39.99 from 94 New Bond Street. Millets' range of plastic and rubberized macs and jackets from £2.99.



**BEST SEX APPEAL:** The White Raincoat (far right), starring Sophia Loren, Gina Lollobrigida, all cinema journalists and Wells Cometto salesmen. A sultry tale of passion in Italy in the 1950s, recently released. Produced by Michael Morsell with eyelet trim and showerproof leather collar £139 from Weather Vain or Next at Harrods, 220 in Knightsbridge and brown Animal print jacket top £39.99 from Fenwick, New Bond Street. Headscarf £2.95 from Fenwick Gloves by Denf-Powells.

**NOMINATIONS:** Femmes at Fenwick, £29 with stand or turn-down collar Anne Marie Beretta's white plastic and towelling cape for Ramsgate, £21.25 from Harvey Nichols. Fir-Pleat's clean and simple styling from a wide range at Selfridges, Oxford Street.

## FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

Are the TV companies pulling the woolies over our eyes? The only radical change that I can see over my children's shoulders in the morning is that Nick Owen's sweater has taken over from Frost's business suit. Any other alterations to morning television are purely cosmetic.

The fuss over Selina's poached egg eyes, Frank Bough's rumpled jumpers and Angela's headmistress hairstyle has been greeted by the *Famous Five*. As signs of trivial media reaction and poor public taste, I do not dismiss so lightly the fact that the biggest star of breakfast time television has been the sweater. For who still believes that what you wear is not an important signal (for both sexes) of who you are, what group you identify with or which image you are aiming for?

The fashion catchphrase of the last decade has been that "anything goes", and it is true that the sartorial standards which equated clothes with status have been unpicked. But dress is still an identifiable badge of class, career, age, or even regional groupings, and in the current fashion anarchy, the desire to identify is stronger than ever.

The cult of Preppy clothes in America and the Sloane Ranger fragmentation that whatever your

affectations of green wellies and brakies are used as secret weapons in a guerrilla war of class, in which the rules are changed as soon as the masses discover what the élite are wearing.

In Germany, the political fight between the Greens and the Christian Democrats is being acted out in costumes so corry they look like a caricature: long hair, beards and blue denim against sober suits, collars and ties.

The Greenwich Common women dress in a parody of protest style, although my anti-fashion sisters will not thank me for pointing to the wellies and cloaks, the leg warmers and hand knits, the badge-decorated dungarees and the ubiquitous woolly hat. (It has become such a potent peace symbol that the local residents refuse to wear it lest they should be identified with the invaders).

There was an earlier peace style of duffels and corduroys, as worn by readers of the *New Statesman* and still worn by old statesmen like Michael Foot. The fashion exhibition at the Brighton Museum actually has the CND uniform of dark duffel coat and badge on display.

Now fashion has become so

cause you dress for it. Earth mothers and middle aged hippies still cling to floral prints and ethnic accessories (Kelim shoulder bags, straw baskets, long woolly scarves and shawls). The unemployable are drawn to the smart suit, dad's badge of office life. The uniformed classes wear their authority off-duty with knife creases down their terylene slacks. Army wives identify in elbow-patched sweaters, a pastiche of the paras.

In this kaleidoscope of style, those in the know recognize it when they see it. (Thus the Camden Palace follows the tradition of all fashionable nightspots by insisting on a certain standard of dress, although they are smart enough to make their own valuations and not get hoist by a collar and tie).

The only obvious mainstream movement of the last decade, has been away from formal clothes and towards sportswear (although I believe that this will now begin to go in reverse). Given that casual wear is now king, it was very unwise of TV am to think that presenting a smart face to the walking world would endear them to the viewing public. So on with the sweaters - and on with the show.



## Hepworths: after Next for women, a First for men

Can Terence Conran do a Next on Hepworths itself? The Next fashion chain sprung fully clothed - under the design inspiration of Conran - from the remains of 78 Kendalls stores 18 months ago when they were bought by Hepworths. Now Next has a £40m turnover, more than 100 branches and an image of dynamism in coordinating women's wear.

The staid Hepworths men's stores took up the challenge last week with a show that had everything from a camped-up film producer to a rag week student wearing nothing but a college scarf. (He was soon dressed from stock.)

More important, Hepworths in Regent Street, along with 150 of the 288 high street stores, has had a face-lift. A video film of a week in the life of a team of British workmen, showed us how a shop can be re-fitted at high speed with elegant grey felt walls decorated with burgundy carriage lines (just coincidentally the Conran-designed colour scheme at Next).

Sweater jacket £24.99, sweater and shorts both £29.99 from HARRY KERR.

Terence Conran himself, wearing a pink tie and an enigmatic smile, told me that Next was the model for the new Hepworths, although things tend to move at a slower pace in the menswear business.

"The Hepworths image has been honest, solid and traditional," says Bob Russell, managing director of Hepworths (Retail) Ltd. "We have been more than a year planning its re-birth and taking a fresh look at men's clothes."

The new shop, says Mr Russell, are designed in colour scheme and layout to appeal to the female shopper and the coordination of the clothes is also aimed at the sharper fashion eye of wives and girl friends. "We don't underestimate the importance of the woman who visits the store during the week and comes back at the weekend bringing her man."

Mr Russell speaks reverently of the "soft statement" wall panels showing coordinated outfits, with rails of clothes aimed at the 24 to 45 age group (the original target of Next, although their customers now tend to be younger).

The real change of image for Hepworths lies in the clothes, which are still fairly middle-of-the-road in style and colour but now concentrate more strongly on sportswear, with casual shirts, blousons and unstructured jackets edging out the formal suits.

Hepworths have been known for over a century for their suits. Now 50 per cent of the merchandise is in casual wear with every accessory from underpants to umbrellas on sale, alongside the more formal coats and raincoats.

But the real news, which is sending a frisson of fear through the rest of menswear retailing, is that Hepworths have launched a new own label brand of casual wear called First. Whatever Next?

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THE TIMES TUESDAY APRIL 19 1983

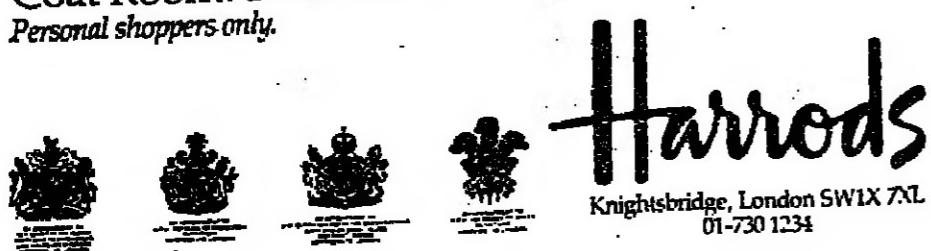
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# WHEN BRITISH IS BEST



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## THE ARTS

Television  
Fearful  
crime

Burglary pays. Legitimate businesses may ponder tomorrow's uncertainties, but burglary-booms, with nearly two break-ins a minute. Burglars can afford to be cocky about it; there is only one conviction for about every 90 burglaries.

Sir Robert Mark, former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, says the public fears burglary more than any other crime but is largely unaware of the situation. "There is a general, widespread and entirely mistaken conception that the police and courts are an adequate and effective deterrence to burglary. It just simply isn't true."

Granada's *World in Action* is showing two programmes, *Offence Against the Person*, to make us more aware, in the first, last night. Mr Stanley Bailey, Newcastle's Chief Constable, whose patch was visited to demonstrate Sir Robert's points, said that the worst feature of the boom was the fear. People did not go out for fear of being burgled.

In Tyneside, one house in four is burgled every other year. Police were shown in conscientious but implicitly vain investigation. A fingerprint man said he expected to be dusting around 20 houses on a normal Sunday. Victims mourned not just material losses but the feeling of violation which often affects nervous and physical health. An Oxford criminologist, Mr Michael Maguire, without underestimating the problem, said that the fear of the crime was often based on a wrong perspective.

Britain now has 140 voluntary groups trying to assist victims whose sense of security is shattered. And it is not just fat cats who get burgled; the poorer districts of the inner cities are the worst affected. Police are not convinced that the consequent boom in security systems does much to deter would-be burglars.

By no means all are professional in the traditional sense. Seventy per cent are under 21; 40 per cent under 17. Mr William Whitelaw appeared briefly to speak of the Home Office's publicity campaign, the largest ever, against the crime. Next week we are to hear of the changes in police tactics which are being considered. That should provide another good reason for staying in.

On BBC 2 Horizon showed an American-produced dramatized account of the official inquiry into the Three Mile Island nuclear power accident in 1979, somewhat technical but clear enough in its message: the operators could not tell what was happening; the manufacturers got it wrong; the government body, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, reacted with a whole set of wrong assumptions.

It will be 1985 before decontamination is complete. It will have cost \$1 billion, twice the original estimate. Despite inquiry and expense, the programme concluded that, unless the system governing nuclear power changes, more Three Mile Islands are inevitable. Altogether a chilling start to the week.

Dennis Hackett

## Concert

Philharmonia /  
Haitink  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

I am sure we have not heard the last of Brahms's *German Requiem* in this the 150th anniversary year of his birth, but it will be hard for anyone else to match the fullness and abundance of Sunday night's performance under Bernard Haitink. Here was the piece pulled out of comfortable Protestant gloom and made to sit up. But it was not an unsuitably operatic performance; rather the effect was of a seven-movement symphony, with a feeling for large-scale structure as unerring as was shown before the interval in Haydn's "Oxford" Symphony.

It seemed, too, that Mr Haitink was merely providing the opportunity for the work to say as much as it can as decisively as possible, though reflection would indicate what care he, the Philharmonia and the Philharmonia Chorus had put into tiny details of newly gauged sonority, into building slow crescendos like great sturdy waves, and above all into reconsidering the phrasing so that answer did not come too pat upon question. It was indeed an intelligent as well as a moving performance.

Paul Griffiths

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The Hague School  
Royal AcademyAlexander Mann  
Fine Art SocietyWilliam Henry Yule  
Pym's Gallery

The thing about art history is that, however much you know in theory, there are always gaps to be filled in by direct reference to the art that the history is supposed to be all about. And the missing pieces of the jigsaw puzzle frequently prove not quite to fit where and in the way that they are supposed to. Nobody and nothing can be safely dismissed – not, at any rate, until we have had a proper look at it.

Which is where exhibitions like The Hague School, at the Royal Academy until July 10, come in. You might be forgiven a certain vagueness about even which century the artists in question belong to, so the show's subtitle obligingly fills in the necessary detail: "Dutch Masters of the Nineteenth Century". But, beyond that, who are they and what does their painting look like? Puzzling questions indeed, today, in 1983. But a century ago, we would probably have had little difficulty in answering them. For then the vogue for Holland was in full swing. Painters from all over the world flocked to Holland to paint the local sites and costumes and customs as Max Liebermann wrote in 1901, "Any young man of any energy made the pilgrimage to Holland, bringing back with him a wooden shoe, a white cap and a long clay pipe; the Dutch window with its little ledged lights became the fashion". And the fashion was initiated by the spectacular impact contemporary Dutch artists were making on the international art scene.

Then, names like Mauve, Israels and the brothers Maris would have been very familiar to British art lovers. Books were published in English about them and their work, and poking around in provincial art collections or the basement of the National Gallery will soon uncover excellent examples, probably hard by the paintings of lesser members of the Barbizon School who were in many respects their French equivalents. They painted mostly landscape and genre pictures – landscapes mirroring with infinite variation the grey skies and flat green pastures of Holland, interiors of humble but sedentary peasant life. The stylistic range was deliberately quiet and unassertive: the painters saw themselves principally as realists, showing life and landscape as they really were. And so successful were they, for their time, that the shock of the new in their work sent waves of excited response throughout Europe and even across the Atlantic.

Renewing acquaintance is quite a comfortable experience. You can see exactly where they come from and exactly where they lead. Three years ago an important show emphasized the



this aspect, even in its title, *Mondriaan and the Hague School*; it toured Manchester, Southampton, Birmingham and Norwich, but never came to London. For those who saw it, the implication was plain enough: the Hague School mattered because, improbably, senior artists in Mondrian's family belonged to it and he himself began his long pilgrimage to abstraction right there. In the present show we end up with half a dozen very early Mondrians – and it must be said that seldom can the beginnings of a great artist have been quite so unpromising as these unadventurous daubs, with a noticeable sense of form only just tentatively emerging in what one imagines to be the latest. We are also reminded, for good measure, that Van Gogh's beginnings were very much in the heart of the Hague School.

But, to be worthwhile to more than a tiny minority of specialists, an exhibition has to do more than merely fill in a few dark areas of history. And here the present show triumphantly succeeds. Quite irrespective of where, if anywhere, their work led, these nineteenth-century Dutch painters are eminently worth rediscovering just on their own merits. They do not have the kind of immediate, dramatic impact which floors you as you enter the first gallery, but they exert a slow-growing but intense fascination as you look leisurely round. You can well appreciate why Mauve had such a high reputation in his own time as a landscape artist and recorder of peasant lives and labours, and has a special feeling for peasants bent under lowering skies, but also, as *Riders on the Beach at Scheveningen* demonstrates, he can respond with a more worldly sparkle when the occasion seems right.

You can also begin to tell the

time, from Bastien-Lepage's crisp and chilly pictures of French peasant life to the proto-impressionists of the Hague School and the oriental leanings of Whistler and Philip May. The many pencil and pen sketches show him to have been a fresh, precise and sometimes humorous observer of men and manners, with a cheeky feeling for the atmosphere of city streets. His paintings, naturally, favour Whistler rather more as the charming childhood portrait of *Elise*, which, as the catalogue nicely remarks, suggests Velasquez filtered through Whistler.

While we are in the business of rediscovery – and in very much the right period – there are two more shows of considerable interest on in London at the moment, devoted to a couple of the more thoroughly forgotten Scottish artists from the latter end of the nineteenth century. Alexander Mann (1853–1908) and William James Yule (1867–1900). And if you have never heard of either of them, it is even more understandable than a measure of vagueness about the Hague School, since both have been completely ignored since their deaths. Which is, in both cases, much too long.

Alexander Mann, whose work is showing at the Fine Art Society until May 6, lived longer and was the more accomplished of the two, though also the more difficult to pin down as an artistic personality. He was born in Glasgow, studied in Paris and absorbed all the regular influences of the

examples on view at Pym's Gallery in Motcomb Street until May 14, to hover, as far as the draughtsmanship is concerned, between the two poles of Whistler and Philip May: the many pencil and pen sketches show him to have been a fresh, precise and sometimes humorous observer of men and manners, with a cheeky feeling for the atmosphere of city streets. His paintings, naturally, favour Whistler rather more as the charming childhood portrait of *Elise*, which, as the catalogue nicely remarks, suggests Velasquez filtered through Whistler.

Yule spent time in Spain, and painted vividly there; he also had Glaswegian longings on him to produce symbolic idylls and the major work left unfinished at his death. *Girls Dancing in a Meadow*, though not very satisfactory in its present form, does suggest interesting lines of development. Yule remains a case of potential more marked than achievement. But there is no doubt the talent, or the pleasure to be derived, even at this distance in time, from his company.

John Russell Taylor

Theatre  
Cynical musings

The death of Tennessee Williams leaves Sam Shepard perhaps the leading active American playwright, since Arthur Miller and Edward Albee have for some years now rested on the laurels garnered by their earlier plays. Mr Shepard's latest work, *Fool for Love*, unveiled by the Magic Theater in San Francisco, gives one pause to reflect upon the state of contemporary American drama, particularly in the West and Middle West.

This impressive production offers four accomplished actors almost perfectly cast, and Mr Shepard has directed his play himself with a technical virtuosity no doubt rooted in his own considerable experience as an actor. Andy Stuckin has designed a cheap, bare western motel room, unwelcoming enough to curdle the blood, and Ardyse L. Golden has provided costumes so naturalistic their wearers appear to have had them on for weeks or even months.

The electric tension between May and Eddie (Kathy Baker and Ed Harris; both of them outstanding, at times even brilliant) evokes two horse-shoe magnets: they can attract irresistibly or, with poles reversed, irresistibly repel. They refer to a sexual bond of some years' standing, but over that relationship hangs an evident threatening, perhaps horrible, shadow. Lovers? Siblings? Mr Shepard tantalizes us. Downstage left, a repulsive old man (Will Marchetti) guzzles straight cheap bourbon, acting as a sort of Far-West Greek chorus. The arrival of May's date Martin (Dennis Hadow) provides the excuse which finally ignites the explosion.

Mr Shepard's sure sense of theatricality, to judge by this play, considerably exceeds his intellectual and poetic capability for transmuting such sombre material into art. He has an exceptional, finely attuned ear, but he fails to make May and Eddie – both of them obviously wretchedly unhappy.

Paul Moor

## Recital

## Fou Ts'ong

## Queen Elizabeth Hall

Faced with the need to separate the funeral march movement in Chopin's B flat minor Sonata, Op. 35, from the ceremonial associations that nowadays cling to it, Fou Ts'ong made sure that the character of the other movements related closely to it in his solo programme on Sunday. He gave grandeur to the sonata's opening movement, perhaps with the help of a few more spread chords than were absolutely good for it, and communicated a fine sense of fancy in the Scherzo.

The march itself was adumbrated with sufficient weight to ensure that it retained its central focus as the source of the poetic ideas in the previous two movements, and the consolatory trio section was played with a deliberate and affecting simplicity. If this indeed was Chopin's visionary response to the idea of death, the performance indicated that it could be contemplated with dignity, the sonata's brief and enigmatic

finale then becoming a bold dispensing of the vision.

The sonata was preceded by the first book of Debussy's *Etudes*, which were dedicated to Chopin and in which the pianist demonstrated his acute sense of harmonic character, especially in the studies involving fourths and sixths. His use of the sustaining pedal clouded the musical texture at times, but the agility of the fingerwork and consistent brilliance of technique in realizing the essential purpose of each study was much to be appreciated.

Earlier in the programme the pianist seemed to lose heart before the end of Schubert's A minor Sonata, D845. It began strongly, with significant pauses helping to point the contrast of expression in the opening movement and in the following theme and variations. The energetic Scherzo was not entirely spotless, however, and, whether or not this upset him, his approach to the finale was somewhat wild and he allowed it to grow more erratic towards the end.

Noël Goodwin

Sheridan Morley meets Richard O'Callaghan (below), who opens as Feste in *Twelfth Night* at Stratford tomorrow

## The deep end of repertoire



Richard O'Callaghan

already was an actor called Richard Brooks so that when I went back to my Irish ancestors and became an O'Callaghan like my grandfather's people.

Since then I've been lucky enough to get a lot of interesting work [Bridley, *Boggs Gun*, *Three Monkeys*, *Gone*, *Rosencrantz* and *Guildenstern*] in among all the television, and because I've never had any children I've never really had to worry too much about money. There was one terrible time about twelve years ago when I had eight months out, but since then I've worked pretty consistently. In television I think I'm now a star; in the theatre I'm still a good second lead for things like *Bulley* and *Amadeus*.

"Mind you this season will not be my first Shakespeare: I was in the *Alec Guinness* *Simone Signoret Macbeth* at the Court in 1966, which someone was unkind enough to call 'Aimez-Vous Glands?' Signoret could have been breathtaking, but she got terrified by the language and somehow her confidence never came through. The critics were totally destructive, but I thought she was a wonderful kind lady. It was, though, a very unhappy company and we were working in a set that was like a sandpapered cardboard carton, so that didn't help; also nobody really gave her the go-ahead to take off so she just never did. By the end the gloom that hung over that *Macbeth* was so terrible I refused ever to do the play again, even when the Young Vic offered me a tour of Mexico with it.

"But the joy of Stratford this summer is the range of the work I suppose Feste might be obvious casting for me, but Cranmer certainly is not and I think if I can manage that it could be very exciting."

Opera  
Long overdue for revivalLa Gioconda  
Barbican

Where to see Ponchielli's *La Gioconda* nowadays with the international cast it deserves? The Met in New York, although that house had its well-publicized troubles with the opera early on in the season just ended; San Francisco, as television has shown us; the Verona Arena, quite frequently. But London opera houses have shied away from Ponchielli's masterpiece for well over half a century. After Sunday's concert performance, which drew a full and cheering house to the Barbican, this ostracism might be reconsidered. It does not, after all, require too bold a management to measure up to the vocal and scenic demands of *La Gioconda*; if the National can create virtually the whole city of Bath for *The Rivals* then why be afraid of Ponchielli's fair from sleepy Venetian lagoon?

Sunday's cast contained a trio of the biggest voices in the world, capable it sounded of filling not just the Concert Hall but the whole of the Barbican Centre. They were those of Ghena Dimitrova, Plácido Domingo and Piero Cappuccilli. The qualities of Mme Dimitrova have already been reported on this page from Berlin and in this, her London debut, she proved that although the dramatic soprano is an endangered species it is certainly not yet an extinct breed. She had fire in her voice, stamina and a magnificent lower register. In the last act Enzo calls *La Gioconda* a furious hyena ("furibonda iena") and with many an angry gesture from Ghena Dimitrova no one would question the description. Yet a quarter of an hour later she was ready to tackle a series of almost Donizietti runs before *La Gioconda* thrusts a



Ghena Dimitrova: a *Gioconda* with all the passions

daggers into her heart. Occasionally there is a sour note, rather more often a stock gesture, but this was a *Gioconda* with all the passions Ponchielli demanded.

Enzo must be one of the few major nineteenth-century Italian roles Plácido Domingo has yet to record. Presumably someone is now considering plugging that gap. Domingo still has the ability to raise the temperature of the house the moment he walks on to the platform. For half of Act I the conductor, Anton Guadagni, had appeared on rather remote terms with the LSO, and the LSO themselves on equally remote terms with Italian opera. Domingo changed all that.

John Higgins

chopin 155

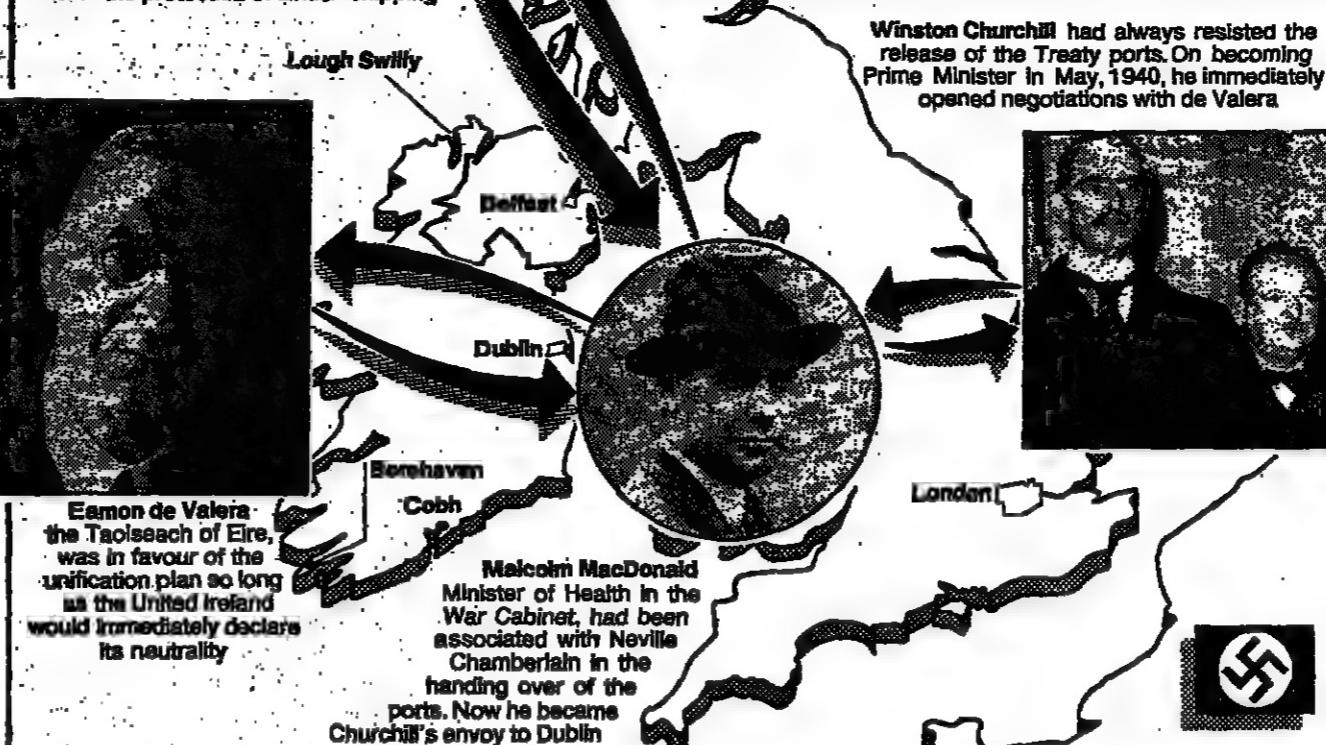
Getting Irish of new

## SPECTRUM

**Early in 1940, under threat of invasion, Churchill turned his thoughts to three strategically vital Irish ports which had been ceded to Dublin only two years earlier. In an extract from his new book, Robert Fisk reveals Churchill's offer of a united Ireland, and how it was rejected**

<p><b>Lord Craigavon:</b> the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, told the Stormont: "We are closing the gates, as our ancestors did at Derry."</p>	<p><b>June 29</b> British evacuation of Dunkirk</p>	<p><b>June 26</b> MacDonald returns to de Valera with a formal offer in six clauses; Chamberlain informs Craigavon of the negotiations</p>
	<p><b>June 3</b> Admiralty Invasion Warning Sub-Committee hears rumours of German plans to invade Ireland</p>	<p><b>June 27</b> MacDonald meets Irish Cabinet; Craigavon sends cypher telegram accusing Chamberlain of treachery</p>
	<p><b>June 12</b> Chamberlain invites de Valera and Craigavon to a meeting in London</p>	<p><b>June 28</b> Chamberlain writes to de Valera incorporating revised proposals</p>
	<p><b>June 14</b> Both refuse</p>	<p><b>June 29</b> Craigavon cables suggestion of immediate naval occupation of Eire ports and accuses de Valera of blackmail</p>
	<p><b>June 17</b> MacDonald visits Dublin to discuss Irish neutrality with de Valera</p>	<p><b>July 5</b> De Valera sends envoy to London with formal rejection</p>
	<p><b>June 21</b> MacDonald returns to Dublin with an informal suggestion of Irish union</p>	
	<p><b>June 25</b> War Cabinet discusses de Valera's rejection</p>	

The Treaty ports, handed back to the Eire Government in 1938 after prolonged negotiations, were seen as vital locations for anti-submarine units in the protection of British shipping



# Getting the Irish out of neutral

In the emotional shock of June 1940, Winston Churchill tried to withstand the effects of the European debacle with visions of defiance and generosity. When France was collapsing under the German advance, he searched for some epic device with which to rally his broken ally; and on June 16, he offered France common citizenship with Britain, urging the French government to proclaim the "indissoluble union" of the two countries. British and French would become citizens of the same nation, protected by a joint defence organization.

It was an audacious gesture, the ramifications of which were scarcely considered by the French, who, in any case, promptly turned it down. But it illustrated the extravagant way in which Churchill's mind was moving at that traumatic period. It was quite in keeping that he should, on June 21, dispatch Malcolm MacDonald to Ireland to seek a new ally with offers which also transcended the bonds of national loyalty.

MacDonald was Minister of Health in Churchill's coalition government but he was also the minister who, with Chamberlain, had been most closely involved in handing back the Royal Navy's Irish treaty ports shortly before the Second World War. Now, with the German Army on the Channel coast, he was being sent back to Ireland to persuade Eire's Prime Minister, Eamon de Valera, to lend the Irish ports back to the Navy. In return he was to make a tentative offer of Irish unity.

MacDonald thought this "entirely impracticable". There was, he said, no prospect that the people of Ulster would agree to desert Great Britain at the moment when her situation was more perilous than it had been for a century. The majority of the people in Northern Ireland would feel "deeply incensed" and the new state would be launched in the worst possible circumstances. Britain could not now contemplate a neutral Ulster: vital war production was being carried on there, MacDonald then threw out one more suggestion:

"That there should be a declaration of a United Ireland in principle, the practical details of the union to be worked out in due course; that United Ireland to become at once a belligerent on the side of the Allies."

"That there should be a declaration of a United Ireland in principle, the constitutional and other practical details of the Union to be worked out in due course; Ulster to remain a belligerent, Eire to remain neutral at

Abridged from *In Time of War* by Robert Fisk, published by Andre Deutsch on April 25, price £2.25

any rate for the time being; if both parties desired it, a Joint Defence Council to be set up at once; at the same time, in order to secure Eire's neutrality against violation by Germany, British Naval ships to be allowed into Eire ports, British troops and aeroplanes to be stationed at certain agreed points in the territory,

the British Government to provide additional equipment for Eire's forces, and the Eire Government to take effective action against the Fifth Column."

De Valera rejected the suggestion.

His people, he said, would regard the admission of British forces before a German invasion as an abandonment of strict neutrality, and national unity in the face of the German threat would be broken. There would be "unfortunate skirmishes" between the Irish and the British. De Valera then proposed: "That Eire should be merged in a United Ireland which should at once become neutral; its neutrality to be guaranteed by Great Britain and the United States of America; since Britain was a belligerent, its Military and Naval forces should not take any active part in guaranteeing that neutrality, but American ships should come into the Irish ports, and perhaps American troops into Ireland, to effect this guarantee."

De Valera thought that some of his colleagues might be critical of this proposal - the possibility that American ships and troops could protect Ireland's neutrality was his own idea - but that the only way in which mutual difficulties could be overcome would be to establish a neutral United Ireland.

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De Valera now seemed more interested. MacDonald wrote in his report to London that "he answered that if there were not only a declaration of a United Ireland in principle, but

also agreement upon its constitution, then the Government of Eire might agree to enter the war at once... but the constitution of a United Ireland would have to be fixed first".

MacDonald's discussions had lasted two days and the British Government considered the results on June 25.

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**N**othing could have equalled the sense of betrayal Craigavon felt... he fired back a proud, explosive message

with a formal plan for the unification of Ireland and the entry of Eire into the war on the Allied side. It was the first substantive offer of a United Ireland to be sent to de Valera, and the British Government promised that it would "at once seek to obtain the assent... of the Government of Northern Ireland" if the plan was acceptable to the Irish Cabinet. There were six clauses:

1. A declaration to be issued by the United Kingdom Government forthwith accepting the principle of a United Ireland.

2. A joint body including representatives of the Government of Eire and the Government of Northern Ireland to be set up at once to work out the constitutional and other details of the Union of Ireland. The United Kingdom Government to give such assistance towards the work of this body as might be desired.

3. A Joint Defence Council repres-

intended to put considerable pressure upon the elderly Craigavon if he opposed the scheme. "I do not believe", Chamberlain told the British Cabinet in disingenuous fashion, "that the Ulster Government would refuse to play their part in bringing about so favourable a development".

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MacDonald tried a personal approach: "I said that I would like to speak for a few moments not as a representative of the United Kingdom Government, but as a private individual whose sympathies were on the side of the establishment of a United Ireland, and who at the same time knew British politics and the British Parliament pretty well. The present was the best opportunity that had yet offered itself of a union of the whole of Ireland being achieved. Such an opportunity might never return. If the North and the South could be united on the basis of their being joined together in the prosecution of a war in defence of the freedom of the whole of Ireland against the Nazi attack, then that union would not be broken afterwards."

MacDonald believed that "the best chance of Ireland eventually becoming united would be if the 26 Counties came fully into the war. Both parts of Ireland would then be fighting side by side; their union would be sealed by comradeship in arms. It would be very difficult to bring that unity to a sudden end at the close of the war. I knew the temper of my generation in British politics. We should not give any encouragement after the war to the revival of old, bitter controversies."

Equally, however, if those who had spoken so much about liberty shrank from liberty's defence in its supreme hour of danger while Ulster fought fully for that defence, "then the differences between the 26 and the Six Counties would certainly be aggravated and enlarged, and we politicians at Westminster who had gone through the fight would never agree to handing Ulster over to Eire against the former's will."

In a secret telegram next day, MacDonald urged the British Minister to reinforce Britain's offer of a United Ireland "by insertion of words which would give specific assurance on this point". When Churchill read MacDonald's telegram, he wrote in the margin next to this line: "But all contingent upon Ulster agreeing and S Ireland coming into the war."

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## Joining forces

Alan Lee Williams, director-general of the English-Speaking Union, is to take leave when the general election comes to work as *chef de cabinet* for Dr David Owen. Williams, who lost his seat as Labour MP for Hornchurch in 1979, was closer in Parliament to Denis Healey - whose parliamentary private secretary he was for a time - than to Owen though he and Owen reviewed each other's books on defence matters in mutually ecstatic terms before joining forces in the Manifesto Group. Williams says he has no immediate ambition to return to the hustings on his own account, though he does not rule it out "eventually".

## Out of favour

Some indication of the state of preparedness for a general election may be drawn from John Brennan's experience trying to get party rosettes to illustrate the cover of his forthcoming book, *The Political Point*. The Tories had plenty in stock, 90p each. The Liberals would have to order specially; only 35p each but 25 minimum. The SDP had none, did not know when they would be getting them, or how much they would cost. Labour did not know if they would be having any, but suggested: "Try Arsenal football ground. Their colours are the same."

Wendy Perrott writes from Katmandu to tell me that the Mount Annapurna Hotel in Pokhara, West Nepal, advertises itself as "The Last Resort for Travellers".

## Promissory note

When Sir Peter Wakefield retired last year as British Ambassador to Belgium he asked for a concert featuring Barry Tuckwell as his farewell present. Embassy staff happily chipped in and the Australian horn player was flown out to Brussels. Tomorrow Tuckwell repays the compliment by playing at a fund-raising concert at the Barbican for the National Arts Collection Fund. The director of the fund is Sir Peter Wakefield.

## Watch your step

At an earnest meeting yesterday to discuss the problems of step-parents, someone asked whether there was any recommended reading on the subject. Yes indeed, was the reply: for step-mothers *The Sound of Music*, and for step-fathers *Lolita*.

BARRY FANTONI



## Community spirit

Further to my competition announced yesterday, for a more imaginative design for the European flag, I notice that British members of the European Parliament socialists group received the following guidance note about the report which proposed the adoption of the Council of Europe flag: "Nothing will be found in the report that need trouble the socialist conscience - although a red rose within the circle of gold stars would be most welcome." There is an idea for a start, though it suggests boozers rather than bureaucrats. It was a misprint of course. They really meant a red rose, the symbol of socialist parties in many European countries. I am sure we can do better than that.

## Raising a storm

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has hoisted distress signals about my note of Saturday, which had it conducting a poll offering lifeboatmen the option of retirement at 50. The questionnaire, sent to all lifeboat station secretaries, coxswains and coastguards, is the work of a hoaxter who has been plaguing the RNLI with similar fabrications for a year. I am sorry to have raised a false alarm.

What is known as "the Buzby effect" is going to make life more and more difficult for triphome owners. Increasing numbers of birds are adopting the triphome's electronic warble as part of their repertoire of song. It started with starlings, but has now spread to song thrushes and blackbirds. Peter Slater of Sussex University used a seismograph to compare the new song sung by a thrush and the sound of a triphome: frequency, modulation rate and the timing of phrases were almost indistinguishable. Birds which learnt to imitate triphomes installed near the nests in which they were raised may now be teaching whole generations of Buzbys to join British Telecom's avian advertising force, with the effect that subscribers will continually be rushing to answer a PHS.

# Lead: put the ban in top gear

by Des Wilson

The Government decision to accept the advice of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution that lead should be phased out of petrol is very welcome. Equally important, the Government and the multi-national industries should learn the crucial lessons from this controversy.

The first is that people place a much higher priority on environmental protection than the authorities and industry realize. The Royal Commission took up the issue only because of public concern, though ministers initially treated this concern with arrogance and assumed that it would soon blow over. One of the real gains from the success of the campaign to eliminate lead from petrol is that environmental issues generally will now be placed higher on the political agenda.

The second lesson is that there are limits to the role of scientific research in policy making. It has become clear that the advice given early in 1981 by Whitehall's own Chief Medical Officer, Sir Henry Yellowlees, was problematical - "Truly conclusive evidence may be unobtainable and it is therefore doubtful whether there is anything to be gained by deferring a decision until the results of further research become available."

The public have now demonstrated that they expect decisions to be taken on the basis of prudence, and where the evidence of risk is substantial, as in this case, they expect the necessary action and will pay the price.

That said, I do not believe the issue of lead-in-petrol is completely resolved. First, the Royal Commission says that lead-free

petrol should be available by 1990 at the latest. This really will not do. Either the Royal Commission's call for "a substantially greater safety margin for the population as a whole" is justified, or it is not. If it is, then a definite and earlier date should be fixed. To parents of babies born this year and next, 1990 and the promise of greater safety for the next generation of children is hardly satisfactory.

We do not want to see the petroleum or car manufacturing industry harmed any more than is necessary to make their products pollution-free. They must be given reasonable time to make the transition. But we are concerned that they will try to create all sorts of technical and economic obstacles to early action.

Already, their view of the costs and problems involved contrasts sharply with that of the Royal Commission. The Campaign for Lead-Free Air (Clear) does not have the benefit of its opponents' technical and propaganda resources, but nevertheless believes that those costs and difficulties were exaggerated. There is no question where the Royal Commission stands: "The most practical means of eliminating lead would marginally increase overall energy demand if other factors were assumed to remain constant. But by the time the changeover takes place, any such energy penalty, besides being small in absolute terms, would be completely swamped by continuing improvements in car efficiency

and fuel economy. On a national basis it is highly improbable that removing lead would be reflected in any higher absolute expenditure and the impact on the individual motorist would be very small".

The Royal Commission recommends that ministers should call in the car manufacturing and oil industries to establish a timetable. Why cannot those whose endeavours have led to this decision also be involved? Why do these decisions always have to be left to the very people who have tried to postpone them and who, in this case, blundered in 1981 with the decision to proceed only to 0.15 grams per litre?

Third, while I accept that it makes sound sense to seek a Europe-wide initiative on this issue, and ministers should seek urgently to persuade our European partners to act together, Brussels has a remarkable capacity to delay action, and we cannot abdicate responsibility for the health of our children to others. We must press urgently for EEC-concerted action; if that does not come, we must proceed without it.

The ministers concerned will no doubt say they have committed themselves and we should trust them to act. They should recall that for 18 months they rejected our every argument, often distorted the evidence to their own advantage, and persistently claimed that their own policy was correct. They should not be surprised that scepticism remains about their determination to act with resolution.

The author is chairman of Clear and of Friends of the Earth.

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The Tate's collection of Turners will come a step closer to a home of its own today when the Queen Mother unveils the foundation stone of the Clore Gallery. Deyan Sudjic examines the record of James Stirling, the gallery's controversial architect



James Stirling and a model of his Tate Gallery extension

## The man behind the Tate's new work of art

James Stirling is an architect whose work provokes such paroxysms of fury among such a range of critics that he must undoubtedly be getting at least something right. When Roger Scruton for example used this page recently to attack modern architecture - "after CND and the Argentines, the greatest threat facing Britain today" - he claimed that Stirling's was the ample figure he had in his sights.

It was Stirling who designed the remarkable Cambridge University history library; in the eyes of right-wing Spectator readers, a far more unforgivable sin than any amount of developer's hit-and-run hocktail.

From the opposite end of the political spectrum, the monumentalism of Stirling's recent work has stirred some defenders of orthodox modernism to accuse him of "fascism". His columns, massive masonry and formal planning all struck of Speer and the Third Reich, they claim. Stirling's champions are equally given to overstatement. The American Philip Johnson has called him "the world's greatest living architect".

It has taken all of Stirling's highly developed sense of irony to survive. What other serious, 57-year-old professional would have the nerve to allow himself to be photographed for

the cover of a colour supplement building a sandcastle, kitted out with bucket, spade and knotted handkerchief? Stirling's greatest claim to attention, however, is his remarkable ability to go on inventing style after style, which legions of imitators go on struggling to reproduce years after the master has moved on to other things.

He began with a couple of essays in Brutalism, dabbed with system building, tried high tech, and is now ransacking history for inspiration. And still he gives every impression of being about to move on yet again, always well ahead of the field. He is, in short, an original; and originals are never comfortable to have around.

Today the Queen Mother unveils the foundation stone of the new Clore Gallery, being built to Stirling's design to house the Tate's Turner collection. It is his only prominent commission in London to date, occupying a conspicuous position overlooking the Thames, attached to the Tate's existing facade. And it is also one of his most significant designs, marking the coming of age of post-modern architecture in Britain.

Despite Stirling's enormous reputation overseas, measured by many

shoulders. Judging by the drawings of the scheme now on show at the Institute of Contemporary Arts' exhibition, *Model Futures*, it is more than equal to the task. Stirling has treated every facade in a different way: anathema to the early modernists who made a fetish out of consistency, but highly appropriate for a building whose guiding intentions are respect for context.

So the main facade is classically inspired, with a central bay window, a colonnade and solid masonry walls, in deference to the character of the Tate itself. But there is also a brick-faced wing, nearest to an adjoining brick-built Edwardian structure, as well as a "modern" service entrance, free of historical mannerisms. At the corners the different approaches collide with one another in almost surreal fashion.

Inside, the gallery space has a formality that would have gladdened the hearts of the National Gallery's trustees whose search for a "basilica" created so many problems for the entrants to the National Gallery extension competition.

The whole building is difficult, not to say prickly and cussed, not unlike Stirling himself. It demonstrates the importance in fact of the individual over the conventions of style in the most potent fashion.

declaration of faith in a future Labour government.

But all the frenetic conference activity has relegated to second place what is perhaps an even more important question: "Will the new deal actually win votes?" No serious consideration appears to have been given to the evident electoral unpopularity of an incomes policy. The Tories won handsomely in 1979 without one, and showed no interest in abandoning their reliance on widespread unemployment as the chief deterrent against wage inflation. That outlook has not seriously affected their standing in the opinion polls, yet the SDP-Liberal Alliance is making a poor showing with its policy of statutory pay curbs.

The union moguls who came to restore order at Rotheray privately agreed that they have an uphill struggle to persuade their own members, let alone the wider electorate, that an incoming Labour government would have to take a firm grip on collective bargaining.

But it is argued that a Foot-Haley cabinet would be compelled to take immediate decisions on pensions, unemployment benefit, and the pay of the armed forces, police and Civil Service. From there, it is a logical step to guidelines for pay negotiations in the private sector. This would not be wage restraint for its own sake, but to provide public service jobs for the unemployed and improve the lot of low-paid workers.

Those who stand to lose by such an altruistic policy are most likely to be workers in secure, well-paid jobs, probably working in the private sector: the very people who deserted Labour in droves at the last election.

On the other hand, many such people are now on the dole. What is not yet clear is whether their mishap of incomes policies and top-level horse trading between the TUC and Labour governments has been overcome by the bitter experience of unemployment.

Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Geoffrey Smith

## The fudge holding Labour together

There has been a new mood in the Labour Party since Bermondsey. It has been brought together by a common fear of displaying the disunity which remains as deep as ever beneath the surface. But on the surface the ranks have been closed.

There they were shoulder to shoulder at Darlington Mr Foot, Mr Healey, even Mr Callaghan. Mr Ossie O'Brien won the by-election by presenting the less contentious face of Labour, a very invitation to unity in himself with his encyclopedic knowledge of local faces and local issues, which are so much less divisive than broader topics.

Mr Benn has been quiet. Mr Scargill has seemed less menacing since the failure of the NUM executive to force a national coal strike over the Tynwald-Lewis Merthyr mine. I suspect that this may have played a more important part than is generally appreciated in the partial recovery of Labour fortunes, which was apparent in last week's Gallup poll in the *Daily Telegraph*. At the Northfield by-election last October the twin ogres mentioned were "Scargill and Benn" - usually in that order. At Darlington I never heard Mr Scargill's name mentioned by a single voter. He appeared to have lost the status of a demigod.

So partly by accident and partly by design, Labour is offering a less threatening face to the public. There is an evident determination not to upset the voters this side of the election. Bermondsey stands as an awful warning of what can happen when this elementary rule of self-preservation is ignored. But for how long can this restraint last? Can even a superficial impression of unity be preserved until the votes have been cast?

When such questions have been put in the past, they have usually related to the conduct of the left. Now they relate principally to the conduct of the right. Previously the question was whether the left was prepared to put up with right-wing leadership and largely right-wing policies for the sake of winning the election. Now what is at issue is whether the right is prepared to accept the leader it does not want and a number of policies which it deplores.

The right faces a double dilemma because it does not believe that it has either the leader or the policies best calculated to win the election. It therefore has to ask itself two questions: whether Labour's electoral fortunes would benefit more from changes in policies and leadership than it would suffer from the conflict that would be involved in bringing them about, and whether it can afford to allow a future Labour government to be lumbered with the policy commitments that have been imposed by the left.

Roger Scruton

## Our allies in the Warsaw Pact

A *Times* leader on March 30 pointed out that the "Brezhnev doctrine" was invoked to justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia. An alliance whose entire military history has consisted in imposing itself by force upon its constituents is not an alliance, but an instrument of coercion.

The consequences for us should not go unnoticed. The Warsaw Pact is maintained at a level of military preparedness which far surpasses anything attained by the armies of Nato. It is well equipped, massively extended, and brought under a single, and single-minded, command. There is no need for practical policy.

The trouble with that is that it would require the party to fight the election with undertakings on a major issue that were contrary both to the convictions of a number of senior Labour figures and to the majority of public opinion. That would be embarrassing during the campaign and more deeply disturbing if Labour were to form the next government. But on this thread hangs the continued impression that the party is now united.

## New Deal or no deal? London heavies leave the Scots on the rocks

national economic assessment "with this or any other government".

Ironically, much of the "gentle persuasion" took place over glasses of Scotch at a pre-conference at which the leaders of the BTUC, as the parent body in London is known with a mixture of respect and resentment, leaned on the would-be militants until a majority of votes against the miners and civil servants had been assembled. The hard left was then obliged to find a way of retreating without loss of face.

The STUC manoeuvre has set a precedent, certain to be followed at other union conferences this summer, to head off left-wing opposition and to present a show of unity at the election. Members of the TUC general council will argue to their unions that the joint political accord was signed after the deadline for motions to be submitted to most union conferences, and it must therefore be treated as an emergency issue. This device leaves the way open for a simple, unqualified

form of political expression.

This is confidently expected to be the cue when support for *Partners in Rebuilding Britain* is debated today and incomes policy tomorrow. The unions will emerge with unity, which they consider the highest



Len Murray, Clive Jenkins, David Bennett, all arguing for the TUC-Labour plan

charlie 155

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## GOOD RIDDANCE TO LEAD

Nothing that can be said about lead has done more to give it a bad name than the supposed effect of even small quantities of the stuff on the intelligence and behaviour of children. Most of the thrust to the campaign for the abolition of the common uses of lead – notably in petrol, has come from the self-accusation that we allow an avoidably lead-infested environment to surround a significant proportion of our children. It is an irony that the campaign should have become increasingly influential while its first charge has become decreasingly conclusive.

The difficulty about demonstrating a causal connection between the levels of concentration of lead in children's bodies and their performance and behaviour is not merely the difficulty of being accurate about minute quantities of the substance and about the measurement of intelligence and behavioural disturbance. Other factors such as parental IQ or social conditions may be similarly correlated in a complex pattern in which it is not possible to identify the causal threads.

The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution concludes its consideration of this part of the evidence by saying, "In our view the accumulated evidence may indicate a causal association between the body burden of lead and psychometric indices, or the effects of confounding factors, or both. On present evidence we do not consider it possible to distinguish between these possibilities."

But where the science of the subject may admit doubt, the politics of the subject knows no such hesitation. It is now past the point where the cans of proof shift from those who challenge current practices to those who would defend them. It is no longer necessary to show that a thick urban environment exposes children to the risks considered; it is necessary to show that it does not. And the second can be done no more

conclusively than the first. The children, not the lead, get the benefit of the doubt; and when the matter is put like that, who would dare dispute it?

The report of the royal commission displays the extent of uncertainty surrounding the subject – uncertainty about the relative importance of different sources of lead pollution in the environment and of the different routes by which it approaches and enters the body, about the levels giving rise to poisoning of other harm, about the interpretation of the statistical evidence.

Constantly to stress the difficulties, the authors say, would be "an excessively negative approach". Instead we have seen our task as making the best assessment from the existing information and drawing robust conclusions." One piece of the existing information impressed them, as well it might. The average blood lead concentration in the United Kingdom is one quarter of that at which unmistakable features of lead poisoning may occur. "We are not aware of any other toxin which is so widely distributed ... and which is also universally present at levels that exceed even one tenth of that at which clinical signs and symptoms may occur."

The safety margin is precariously small in view of the chances of running into quite high local concentrations in the environment.

That, with the rest of its assessment, prompts the commission to open a general offensive against the practices through which man releases lead into the environment, from the most particular (boys with fishing rods closing split shot weights with their teeth) to the most general (emissions from the exhaust pipes of cars).

Petrol companies and motor manufacturers have been given a lot of stick in recent years; plumbers and water undertakers less stick than they deserve.

Nearly half the houses in the country receive a "water supply

that passes at some stage through lead piping. Where the water has the property of dissolving lead a person may receive more than his uptake of lead from that source, which is more than twice as much as he is likely to get from lead in petrol.

The remedy is obvious, replace lead piping with one of the common and satisfactory substitutes. But it costs a bit, it requires action by householders, and it involves arguable decisions about apportionment of the expense. Instead of that there is a mixture of incentive grants, surveys by water boards, and additives to the water, all of which makes for small change.

The Minister's practical enthusiasm for lead clearance should be judged by what he does about water pipes as well as what he does about petrol.

There is an already established trend in the industrialized world towards reduced lead content in petrol and ultimately lead-free petrol. Oil refiners and motor manufacturers are braced for further impetus in that direction coming from their governments, public opinion is expectant, and even motoring opinion, if that can be separated out, is becoming reconciled to the extra running and capital costs (which do not look too bad – part of the pain, according to the royal commission, coming not as extra fuel consumption but in the gender form of fuel economy foregone).

The important thing now is to get the timing of this process right, which does not mean in the shortest possible time at all costs. The object is the avoidance not of certainties but of uncertain risks. It is therefore legitimate to weigh the economic costs of the innovation required and to balance that against speed of introduction. It is also right to seek as close a synchronization as possible among the major producers and markets. The commission looks to the landmark of all new cars built for lead-free petrol by the end of this decade. That is a reasonable target.

We regret that the National Association of Probation Officers feel that there is now no other alternative for them than to take industrial action. We hope it will not come to that and that the Home Secretary will think again.

Yours faithfully,

WELLS-PESTELL, Allan of ABBEYDALE,

DONALDSON, ELYSTAN-MORGAN,

JANE EWART-BIGGS,

JOHN FOOT,

JOHN HUNT,

WIGODER,

House of Lords.

April 13.

## A DIALOGUE BETWEEN COUSINS

For five days last week, in the Atlantic Hotel, Hamburg, about a hundred European and Arab scholars, writers, and diplomats met to discuss "the relations between the two cultures" – not the two made famous by the late Lord Snow but those of Western Europe and of the Arab world.

Nothing very unusual about that. Conferences, seminars and colloquia on such themes have for some years been the staple diet of Middle East specialists on both sides of the Atlantic. Sometimes they are sponsored by private foundations, sometimes hosted by this or that Arab government. The Hamburg symposium broke new ground, however, being officially organized, as an act of policy, by the European Community on one side and the League of Arab States on the other.

It was part of a curious, perhaps unique process known as the "Euro-Arab Dialogue", launched in the aftermath of the 1973 Middle East war, when oil production cuts and the embargo on sales to the Netherlands had made Europe suddenly and uncomfortably conscious of her dependence on the Arab world. The Arabs on their side were anxious for greater European understanding for their point of view, particularly of course on the Arab-Israel conflict.

Those were not, perhaps, ideal circumstances in which to embark on a dialogue. The emotions most commonly felt towards the Arabs by ordinary Europeans were resentment and envy. European leaders were naturally sensitive to the accusation that they were giving in to "Arab blackmail" on political issues, while at the same time eager to secure their countries' access to Middle East oil, to the rapidly expanding Arab market, and to the Arab petro-dollars available for investment. Consequently they sought to limit the dialogue to economic and technical subjects while the Arabs insisted that it must have a political dimension.

"Cultural cooperation" was almost the only thing that both sides could easily agree on, at least in principle, and one of the first joint projects to be launched, as long ago as 1977, was this symposium "on the relationship between the two civilisations". Even so, partly because the dialogue as a whole was disrupted by the crisis between Egypt and the rest of the Arab League in 1979, it took until

1983 to bring the project to fruition.

"Civilizations" or "cultures"? "Relations" or "relationships"? Not all the problems of communication were trans-Mediterranean. The Arab participants were at an advantage in having a common language. The Europeans, having unwisely dispensed with Latin, for this purpose some centuries back, stumbled over the foundations of their regional Babel. A British participant confessed himself unable to understand the title of his own paper, provided for him by a committee whose working language was apparently Double Dutch.

It seemed almost callously frivolous to be talking culture when an Arab leader much admired by Europeans had just been shot dead in a Portuguese hotel, while an American peace plan enjoying European support had just been given the thumbs-down by the key Arab party. It may seem equally callous and frivolous to be writing about such things now, when yesterday the corps of Arabs and Americans lay across each other in the visa section of the American embassy in Beirut.

Yet such events, while they illustrate the difficulty of dialogue, also emphasize its necessity. Part of the trouble with the Euro-Arab relationship is precisely that too often we see each other only through the prism of conflict – especially in recent years the Arab-Israel conflict, with its various ramifications. Arabs see Europeans as unrepresentative crusader-colonizers and incompatible Zionists. Europeans see Arabs as wild fanatics, always stirring up trouble and unwilling to let Jews live in peace. Neither image is without its kernel of reality, yet both distort because they leave so much out, and as they influence behaviour on both sides, they tend to be self-fulfilling.

Many participants, both European and Arab, emphasized the contribution which the Arabs had made to European civilization during the Middle Ages – the influence of Avicenna being only the best-known of many examples. An Algerian scholar, Dr Mohammed Arkoun, pointed out that Avicenna himself was typical of the Islamic world of that era in his openness to ideas from outside that world, and in the rationalism of his approach. Unfortunately, he said, that

it is salutary anyway to be reminded that Arab-Islamic civilization is not something alien to us but another branch grown from our own roots. As Professor Jan Brugman of the University of Leiden put it, "a Sino-European dialogue would be friendly enough, but not the same thing. Our dialogue is not between strangers, but between cousins."

chay (15)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Probation service pay concern

From Lord Wells-Pestell and others

Sir, Mr David Hewson, in his otherwise perceptive article (April 13), remarks that "no one has yet explained adequately why the cinema industry is more deserving of favourable treatment than, say, makers of ball bearings..."

Comparisons, to be of value, should compare like with like. It may well be that the ball-bearing industry offers "steeper" employment for more people", but whether true or untrue is this more important to Britain than the impact of its films – in cinemas and on television – on the minds of millions

throughout the world?

Furthermore, trade follows the flag, it is said. Thus the promotion of our image abroad is of paramount importance on several counts. The Foreign Office recognized this truth when it set up the National Panel for Film Festivals in 1966, under Professor (now Lord) Briggs to promote the best of British short films at international film festivals. The work of the panel has now been taken over by another voluntary body under the aegis of the British Council.

In creating its new advisory committee, whose brief includes television and video as well as films, the council has made plain its belief that in the "context for influence" – to borrow one of its own phrases – the moving image has a vital part to play in exporting Britain. It is to be noted that the governments of virtually all European countries have long accepted that their film industries deserve favourable treatment for similar reasons.

In the context of the immense international publicity and debate surrounding *Gandhi*, the extraordinary success of *Chariots of Fire* and the diplomatic furore attending *Death of a Princess* not long ago, it is hard to comprehend the need to argue yet again that the production of good British films must be the concern of government for reasons which go far beyond the issues of employment, steady or casual.

As regards the probation service, we are very concerned about the resentment which this decision has caused among its members. We are also concerned about the prospects of attracting the right sort of person. We believe it to be very important to attract mature men and women

of such character as is in the best interest of the community, particularly at a time when the Home Secretary is about to introduce new forms of treatment for offenders, which probation officers will be required to undertake.

We regret that the National

Association of Probation Officers

feel that there is now no other

alternative for them than to take

industrial action. We hope it will

not come to that and that the Home

Secretary will think again.

Yours faithfully,

WELLS-PESTELL,

ALLAN OF ABBEYDALE,

DONALDSON,

ELYSTAN-MORGAN,

JANE EWART-BIGGS,

JOHN FOOT,

JOHN HUNT,

WIGODER,

House of Lords.

April 13.

### Animal experiments

From Mr Clive Hollands

Sir, Your report on the joint proposals submitted to the Home Secretary on animal experiments by the British Veterinary Association, the Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation and the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments (April 15) did not refer to the most important element in the proposals which rely almost entirely for their effectiveness on the "pain clause" which governs what may be permitted in terms of the infliction of suffering in relation to the purpose of the experiment.

This "pain clause", which is the absolute minimum acceptable in new legislation, would permit the infliction of pain, suffering or distress of no more than trivial intensity and momentary duration unless the procedure was judged to be of exceptional importance in meeting the essential needs of man or animals.

Yours sincerely,

CLIVE HOLLANDS, Secretary,

Committee for the Reform of

Animal Experimentation,

10 Queen's Gate, London SW7,

Edinburgh.

April 15.

### Post-coital pill

From Mr P. L. C. Diggy

Sir, There is now pretty firm medical evidence that the primary, though probably not only, mode of action of the intra-uterine device takes place after fertilisation. This is most certainly true of hormone-impregnated intra-uterine devices which enjoy extensive use worldwide but not greatly in this country.

It is now, therefore, a matter of urgency that doctors should be assured that the use of these devices does not constitute a breach of the law.

Yours faithfully,

PETER DIGGY,

Kingston and Esher Health

Authority,

Kingston Hospital,

Wolverton Avenue,

Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

### Aid to Third World

From Mr John R. Clapperton

Sir, Professors Bauer and Yamey (feature, April 11) may possibly be right in their criticisms of the aid programme to the Third World.

Bearing in mind that one person in four in the world suffers from malnutrition, while there is a surplus of food in the developed world, we have what amounts to mismanagement on a global scale. I expected to see at least one positive alternative suggestion as to how this problem could be solved.

I looked in vain. Every suggestion made was negative.

What should we do? Let the undernourished starve?

Yours faithfully,

JOHN R. CLAPPERTON,

2 Pearce Grove,

Edinburgh.

April 13.

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## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**WINDSOR CASTLE**  
April 18: General Sir Frank Kitson had the honour of being received by The Queen as Representative Colonel Commandant of the Royal Green Jackets and on his appointment Aide-de-Camp General to Her Majesty, and afterwards had the honour of being invited to luncheon with The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended the opening of the Driving Exhibition at Harrods Ltd, London, SW1, where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman and Managing Director (Mr Alex Craddock) and the Chairman of the Royal Windsor Horse Show (Mr Godfrey Cross).

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Wynne, RN, is in attendance.

His Royal Highness was represented by Mr Robert Heron on the Memorial Service for St George

Haynes which was held at St Giles-in-the-Fields Church, London, WC2 this morning.

#### YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE  
April 18: The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of European Music Year 1983, this morning took the chair at a Committee Meeting at the Arts Council, 103, Piccadilly, London, W1.

The Queen will review the Boys' Brigade on their centenary in Hollyrood Park on July 2.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Richard III Society, will attend a dinner to mark the quincentenary of Richard III's accession at Guildhall on May 11.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, will visit the parish church of Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire for the dedication of a window to 384th Bomb Group of the American 8th Air Force on May 21.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. J. Hellwell

and Miss E. A. Norton

The engagement is announced between Alastair, son of Mr and Mrs G. M. Hellwell, of Rugby, Warwickshire, and Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. G. J. Norton, of Rugby, Warwickshire.

Mr J. Jennings

and Miss V. Talbot

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs R. S. C. Jennings, of Esher, Surrey, and Vicki, daughter of Major B. R. C. Talbot of Bembroke, Isle of Wight, and Mrs V. Talbot, of Fulham, SW6.

Mr S. A. Macintosh

and Miss C. M. Mann

The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Canon and Mrs Agnes Macintosh, of May Terrace, North Berwick, and Cathleen, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs C. J. H. Mann, of Altmore, Dundee, Aberdeen.

Mr E. J. Odinn

and Miss M. E. Irvine

The engagement is announced between Keith James, son of Mr and Mrs N. J. Odinn, of Adelaide, Australia, and Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. E. Irvine, of St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

Dr C. A. da Piedade Matos

and Miss W. E. Corbie

The engagement is announced between Carlos Alberto da Piedade Matos, of Lisbon, Portugal, and Winifred Elsie, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Corbie, of Northgate Street, Stone, Staffordshire.

Latest wills

Estate of £1.911

Mr Richard Poole Siscoe, of Garstang, Lancashire, left estate valued at £1,951,875 net. Sir Harold Charles West Roberts, of Cavendish, Suffolk, Chief Inspector of Mines, 1951-58, left £157,305 net. He left £15,000 to the Cancer Research Campaign.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bowley, Mrs Anita, of Brighton, £459,991.

Greasley, Mr James Neville, of Knutsford, company director, £13,964.

Hawkins, Mr Leslie Robert, of Launton, Oxfordshire, £223,394.

Service dinner

71st Yeomanry Signal Regiment

The annual dinner of the 71st Yeomanry Signal Regiment Officers' Dining Club was held at the Cavalry and Guards Club last night. Brigadier P. A. Daly, Colonel G. D. Thompson, Colonel J. D. Crail and Lieutenant-Colonel D. Castles were among those received by Major-General J. M. Sayers, the president.

Mr R. C. Wilkin

and Miss J. S. Elliott

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly between Richard Wilkin and Jane Elliott.

### Marriages

Lord Bruce Dundas

and Miss S. Lescelles

A service of blessing took place at All Saints, Deane, on Saturday, April 9 after the marriage of Lord Bruce Dundas and Miss Sophie Lescelles.

Mr C. N. Menzies-Wilson

and the Hon C. V. G. Catto

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Henley-on-Thames, between Mr Christopher Menzies-Wilson, elder son of Mr and Mrs N. N. Menzies-Wilson, of Holland Park, London, and the Hon Christian Catto, eldest daughter of Lord Cato, of Houghton Hill, Cambridgeshire, and Josepha Lady Catto, The Rev J. B. Thorne officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk and a cream veil held in place by a headress of roses, and she carried a bouquet of yellow roses. The Hon Georgina Catto and Miss Gillie Menzies-Wilson attended her.

A reception was held at Holmdean, Holtbury St Mary, and the honeymoon will be spent in Egypt.

Mr N. M. Peratatos

and Miss Z. E. Cowley

The marriage took place in London on Monday, April 11, of Mr Nicholas Peratatos and Miss Zoe Cowley.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sergeant Captain (D) R. B. Mathias, RN, aged 55, to be promoted Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D) on September 7 and to be Director of Naval Dental Services in succession to Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D) P. R. J. Duly.

Mr Desmond Smyth, aged 33, financial controller of Ulster Television, to be the company's managing director from July, in succession to Dr Brunwell Henderson, president, who will become chairman in August.

### Birthdays today

Miss Sue Barker, 27; Mr C. J. B. Bouquet, 30; Mr Alf Chaff, 43; Mr Tim Curry, 37; Mr Guy England, 62; Sir Andrew Gilchrist, 73; Sir John Griffin, QC, 80; Mr S. C. Harley, 56; Sir Thomas Hopkinson, 78; Professor John Horrocks, 55; Mrs Margo MacDonald, 39; Miss Gladys Mitchell, 82; Colonel T. M. Mutch, 80; Mr Dudley Morris, 49; Mr Joseph Nickerson, 69; Lord Pillinger, 78; Professor A. W. Wilkinson, 69; Lieutenant-General Sir John Woodall, 86.

## Law Report April 19 1983

### Discrimination claim fails

**Sibley v Britannia Security Systems Ltd**

Before Mr Justice Tudor Evans, Mr J. D. Anderson and Mrs M. L. Boyle. Judgment delivered April 18.

Although woman employees working 12-hour shifts with rest periods during which they lay on beds and stripped to their under-wear, did not "live in" the premises within the meaning of section 7(2)(c) of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, so that the company who advertised for women only could not rely on the defence of genuine occupational qualifications to a complaint of sex discrimination, nevertheless, the discriminatory conduct was not unlawful under the Act since section 7(2)(b)(ii), which provided a defence where in order to preserve decency, the holder of the job might reasonably fear the presence of the opposite sex in a state of undress, applied even where the undressing was incidental to the work itself.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal so held when considering an appeal by Mr Nigel Sibley against a decision of an Ashford industrial tribunal last year who rejected his complaint of sex discrimination against Britannia Security Systems Ltd, under section 7(2)(c) of the 1975 Act, and a cross-appeal by the company on the ground that they had a defence to the complaint under section 7(2)(b)(ii).

Section 7(2) of the 1975 Act provides: "Being a man is a genuine occupational qualification for a job only where... (b) the job needs to be held by a man to preserve decency or privacy because... (ii) the holder of the job is likely to do his work in circumstances where men might reasonably object to the presence of a woman because they are in a state of undress or are using sanitary facilities; or (c) the nature or location of the establishment makes it impracticable for the holder of the job to live elsewhere than in premises provided by the employer; and (iv) the only such premises which are available for persons holding that job of job are lived in, or normally lived in, by



Fashion for charity: Miss Arabella Baring, Miss Elizabeth Bright, Miss Miranda Kazantzis and Miss Gigi Letts, four of the amateur models taking part in the thirty-first Berkeley Dress show yesterday in London. The show, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, this year featured clothes from the spring collection of Caroline Charles, of Beauchamp Place, Knightsbridge.

### Memorial services

St George Haynes

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Mr Robert Heron (Director of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme) at a memorial service for St George Haynes held yesterday at St George-in-the-Fields, London. The Rev G. C. Taylor officiated. Miss Elizabeth Littledale read the lesson and an address was given by Lord Wolfenden.

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## Rare Watteau found in flat

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A painting by Watteau, the rarest of French eighteenth-century masters, has been discovered in a London flat and is to be sold by Christie's on July 8. It will probably be the first important Watteau to appear at auction this century.

Mr Michael Sandom, director of Christie's, said: "The discovery during a routine valuation of a London picture collection which had been mainly bought from leading London dealers about the turn of the century."

Watteau was a short-lived genius whose scenes of fashionable entertainments in elegantly landscaped parks gave rise to a whole genre of painting known as 'fêtes galantes'. The master's exquisite touch was never quite grasped by his many imitators.

That was what alerted Mr Dickinson. The painting had been purchased as a work by Jacques Lajoue (1682-1761) but it was too good. Somehow the composition seemed familiar to him. When he returned to Christie's library he discovered why.

The composition, depicting a boar-hunt of revellers in a park, had been engraved in a book, had been copied in a London picture collection which was later sold by Christie's.

In 1934 the New York Metropolitan Museum paid the Soviet Union \$150,000 for 'Le Mezzanine', from the Hermitage.

In 1935 Blackwood sold 'A Landscape representing Spring' for £1,000 to Count Nicolson.

In 1936 'A Landscape representing Autumn' for £1,000 to Sir John Soane.

In 1937 'A Landscape representing Winter' for £1,000 to Sir John Soane.

In 1938 'A Landscape representing Spring' was sold for £250,000.

Its value was between £23,000-£40,000.

An intriguing aspect of the discovery is the possibility that other paintings from the seasons series may come to light. Christie's research indicates that the paintings were sold from about 1710, may all have reached England in the course of the eighteenth century.

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**Investment  
and  
Finance**

**City Editor  
Anthony Hilton**

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 695.0 down 0.5  
FT Quits: 82.19 up 0.10  
FT All Shares: 441.52 up 2.0  
Bargains: 25.812  
Tring Hall USM index: 172.9  
up 0.5  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones  
Average: 8,582.53, up 30.37  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index,  
1,040.97  
New York: Dow Jones Average  
1,722.21 up 0.87 of a point.

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.5615 up 1.35  
cents  
Index 83.8 up 0.9  
DM 3.8325  
FrF 11.51  
Yen 371.75  
Dollar  
Index 122.8 up 0.3  
DM 2.4595 up 210 pts  
Gold \$441.50 up \$4  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Gold \$443.00  
Sterling \$1.5620

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates  
Base rates 10  
3 month interbank 10%  
Euro-currency rates  
3 month dollar 91.93%  
3 month DM 51.45-46%  
3 month FrF 15.5%

ECDF Fixed Rate Sterling  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for  
interest period March 2 to April  
5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

T S L Therm. Sys. 88p. up  
15p  
Johnson & P.E. 10p. up 2p  
Auto. Prod. 33p. up 6p  
M T B (Mangrove) 23p. up 3p  
Atlanta Bell. 142p. up 18p.  
S. W. Wood 16p. up 2p  
Blackhawk Hedge 24p. down  
3p  
Whiteway Watson 11p. down  
1p  
T. Borthwick 23p. down 2p  
Sofia Viscoose 35p. down 3p  
Whitlock Mar. 55p. down 3p  
Carpet Int. 50p. down  
35p

TODAY

Interview: Stewart Nairn.  
Finances: Aberthaw Cement,  
Alva Inv. Ltd., Bank of Scotland,  
Crowther (John), Cussons  
Property, First Charlotte Asses  
Tst, Hamro Life Assurance,  
Harrison Cowley, Highland Elecs,  
Savoy Hotel, Tate of  
Leeds, Tilbury, Tove, Webster  
et al.

UDS seeking  
135p a share

There were indications last night that the board of UDS, the stores group, would be prepared to change its mind and recommend the takeover terms offered by Hanson Trust, instead of those offered by rival bidder Bassishaw, if Hanson raised its cash offer from 133.5p to 135p per share.

The closing date for Hanson Trust's last offer of 133.5p in cash for each UDS ordinary share is Friday and the company has already won acceptances from 25 per cent of UDS shareholders. But the UDS board has made it clear that it had more faith in the written assurances over the future of the group and its employees made by Mr Gerald Ronson's Bassishaw Investments consortium, than those given by Hanson.

● £35m ISSUE: Applications open on Thursday for an issue of £35 million of City of Bristol 11½ per cent red stock 2008 at £98. The stock is offered 20 pence paid with the balance due on October 12. Broken Butler, Laing & Crichtonshank and Pember & Boyle have agreed to take up half of the issued capital.

● KITZ STAKE: Brokers Rowe & Pitman yesterday placed the remainder of Charter Consolidated's stake in rival mining finance house, Rio Tinto Zinc, worth around £51m. The 9.1 million shares were placed with various institutions without too much trouble at 56.2p a share. Earlier this year Charter sold a further 1.15 million shares for about £6m.

Market report, page 22

● INDUSTRIAL: AID: Government approval has been given for the English Industrial Estates Corporation to spend £27m on new industrial and commercial projects in assisted areas within England during 1983-4.

● £50m EUROBOND: BOC International is raising £50m through a Eurobond issue maturing in 1991. The coupon is 11½ per cent and the bonds cannot normally be redeemed before maturity.

## Wall St stocks turn lower

From Bailey Morris, Washington

New York (AP Dow Jones) - Wall Street stocks turned lower. The Dow Jones Industrial average was off about 1½ points compared with its early gain of 1¾.

Losers moved ahead of advances by about 50 issues.

Trading was active.

Mr Gene Jay Seagle, director of Technical Research for Herzfeld & Stern, said: "There are enough doubting Thomases around to keep the market in check. They cause waves of profit-taking and shorting as we climb toward the 1,200 level."

Mr Seagle said: "We have had a hefty consolidation going back to the November top and carrying to the January bottom. It has been completed. I see no reason to expect anything like a 100 to 150-point setback that has been so commonly looked for. Those who feel that we need more volume are getting it."

Digital Equipment was 127.5 off 1½, Eastman Kodak 81.4 off 1½, Upjohn 53.1 off 1½, American Hospital Supply 48.4 off 1½, General Mills 52.0 off 1½, Teledyne 145 off 1½, Texas Instruments 162.4 off 1½, and Motorola 112 off 1½.

General Dynamics was up 3%, to 48.2, NCR up 2½, at 114.2, General Electric up 4% at 109.4, General Motors off 1½ at 63.2, American Telephone & Telegraph up 1½ at 67.4, Standard down 2½ at 46.4, and American Express down 1½ to 67.4.

## Protest over Fraser board circular

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Another row erupted yesterday between London and the House of Fraser over a circular from London advising shareholders of the stores group to support a demerger of Harrods.

The circular, issued by London's two representatives on the House of Fraser board and carrying the stores group's letterheading, was immediately denounced by Professor Roland Smith, House of Fraser chairman.

He described it as "glamorously superficial" and full of selective quotations designed to mislead shareholders. He added: "We deplore the unauthorized use of the letterheading of the company. We are advised it is improper and are consulting our lawyers." He also criticized the use of confidential information in the circular.

The two London representatives, Lord Duncan-Sandy and Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, who make clear in the circular from House of Fraser directors expressing a contrary view to the rest of the board, say that there would be big advantages in demerging Harrods from the rest of the stores group.

Their circular says shareholders would benefit through a higher combined share price with Harrods commanding a high price/carnings ratio.

The House of Fraser investment programme was also sharply criticized: "In the last five years there has been invested in Harrods, while £90.5m has been invested in the rest of the group.

There is now real danger of a proxy war," Dr Mame Saeed al-Otaiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates and chairman of the sponsoring conference, said at a press conference. Open's 13 member countries were not cheating on either price or production levels, as had happened in the past, and oil demand was likely to recover strongly in the last quarter of the year, leading to a firming of prices.

Dr Otaiba later had another meeting with Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, continuing the series of contracts between Britain and leading Open ministers.

Dr Humberto Calderon Berth, the Venezuelan energy minister, is also scheduled to have discussions with Mr Lawson on Wednesday.

Department of Energy officials were again at pains yesterday to deny that Britain was contemplating any deals with Open, and said that Mr Lawson's conversations with Dr Otaiba had been little more than a "friendly chat".

Claims over the weekend by the Arab Emirates oil minister that Britain had agreed to restrain its North Sea oil production to help Open defend its \$20-a-barrel market price for crude oil were described in Whitehall as the result of a misunderstanding.

The Department of Energy has said that it expects North Sea production to be no higher this year than last year, but says this was going to happen anyway, and is not the result of any controls.

EEC ministers fail to agree size of cut

## Call for cheaper export credits

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

The need for a cut in minimum export credit rates between the big industrialized countries and the rest of the world was agreed by the 10 finance ministers of the EEC who met in Luxembourg yesterday. But they remained divided on how large the cut should be.

Consequently the European Commission, which is to negotiate on their behalf when the Organization for Cooperation and Development (OECD) meets in Paris next week, has been given little more than a watching brief for the moment.

France, which has traditionally subsidised its export credits, pressed at yesterday's meeting for cuts of up to 2 per cent on the existing minimum rates, which vary between 10 to 12.4 per cent.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the meeting that it was essential to achieve a "convergence" in economies to im-

prove the world economy. He argued that only by tackling budget deficits, lowering inflation and cutting interest rates was there a sound basis for growth.

He believed that in Britain there would be extra demand of about 3.5 per cent this year compared with 3 per cent last year. This was the only way to check and reduce unemployment, he argued. It was no good looking to other economies to act as the "locomotive" to pull countries out of trouble.

In his view the United States' ability to control its budget deficit was the key to solving economic problems. Only if it succeeded would interest rates come down.

M. Jacques Delors, the French minister, was concerned that the Community would not press for a large enough cut in interest rates. He said that high rates had been responsible for draining investment funds from projects which would benefit the European economy.

## Volcker breaks with White House policy

# Fed chairman recommends modest intervention to control dollar



Volcker: private speech

been United States policy before the Reagan Administration took office and adopted a policy of intervention only in near-catastrophic situations.

Only two weeks ago, Mr Martin Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of

Economic Advisers, reiterated the position that market forces should be the sole determination of exchange rates.

But other officials, including Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary, have hinted that they would like to see more stable rates through better international coordination of currency policies.

Mr Volcker's remarks came a few days after the announcement that an influential group of international leaders headed by Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, will launch a campaign to force the Reagan Administration to agree to revisions of the international monetary system.

Dr Kissinger has stated his belief that world economic recovery cannot occur without more liquidity to see it through.

However, there is still a strong likelihood that Brazil will need further credits from the banks later in the year, despite the success it is having in pushing up its trade surplus, and nobody doubts that Mexico will also need more money before the year is out.

All sorts of options ranging from central banks or the International Monetary Fund re-discounting commercial bank debt to developing countries or guaranteeing new loans have been put forward to ensure that the banks keep on lending. However, the group would like to have some kind of emergency system in place should the need arise.

In practice, of course, this means that very little is likely to happen until it is too late and ad hoc measures and bullying of the banks by the official agencies will probably be the preferred route once again.

In the meantime, it is the extent and vigour of the world recovery which will determine whether another round of emergency rescue packages for the developing countries become necessary later this year.

## Insurance companies optimistic

By Our Financial Staff

Two leading composite insurance companies - Commercial Union and Royal Insurance, expect to improve their operating results this year after last year's huge increases in underwriting losses.

Mr Cecil Harris, chief executive of Commercial Union, said that last year will be seen as a turning point for the group. He said that although pretax profits this year would be higher than last year's £21.5m pretax, they were unlikely to recover to 1981 levels, when profits reached £89.5m.

The full benefit of the company's efforts to cut costs would be felt at the end of this year, and in full only in 1984.

However, the group still has problems in the US where weather claims contributed £19.8m towards total underwriting losses of £27.1m.

In Britain prospects are improving as life premiums show some sign of hardening, while the Canadian market is recovering.

At Royal Insurance, which reported a 17 per cent decline in pretax profits to £96.5m last year and underwriting losses of £21.6m against £10.2m in 1981, tough action has been taken to improve this year's performance.

The Clydebank company described the contract as a great success. The main part of the order will be made up from

## Tilling chief hits at 'opportunist'

By Our Financial Staff

Sir Patrick Meaney, chief executive of Thomas Tilling, yesterday called the £600m takeover bid for his company by BTR "grossly inadequate" and "blatantly opportunistic".

His comments came the day Tilling issued its annual report and just ahead of the formal offer document from BTR, which is due out today.

Sir Patrick claimed that BTR was "trying to pocket Tilling assets on the cheap" and said the group had an excellent future by remaining independent.

Tilling had a big profits setback last year from £73.6m

to £43.7m before tax largely because its energy equipment divisions in the United States were hit by the problems of the oil industry.

However, Tilling is forecasting a big recovery in profits this year. Sir Robert Taylor chairman, says in the annual report: "I expect that our plans to resume profit growth will result in a significant recovery in 1983."

Sir Patrick said that the group would examine any move which might help to keep the group independent and he did not rule out the possibility of floating off part of the group.

## £60m John Brown order

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's depressed engineering industry received a fillip yesterday with news that John Brown Engineering has beaten fierce international competition to secure a £60m power station contract for the Far East.

The business was awarded by Thyssen Steel of West Germany in the face of bids from elsewhere in Europe, the United States and Japan.

The Clydebank company described the contract as a great success. The main part of the order will be made up from

The list of applications will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 21st April, 1983, and will close at any time on the same day.

This issue is made in accordance with a General Consent given by the Treasury under the Control of Borrowing Order, 1980.

An application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Stock being issued to be admitted to the Official List.



## CITY OF BRISTOL

ISSUE OF

### £35,000,000 CITY OF BRISTOL 2008

Authorised by the Council of the City of Bristol and issued in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1972, and the Local Authority (Stocks and Bonds) Regulations 1974

Arranged by Pember & Boyle and Butler, Laing & Crichtonshank Ltd.

#### Price of Issue £98 per cent

Payable as follows:-

On Application £20 per cent

On 12th October, 1983 £78 per cent

On 26th November, 1983 £96 per cent

INTEREST (LESS INCOME TAX) WILL BE PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 31st MAY AND 30th NOVEMBER, AS FIRST PAYMENT OF £12.627 (LESS INCOME TAX) PER £100 STOCK WILL BE MADE ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1983.

The Stock is an investment holding within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investment Act, 1982.

In accordance with the Resolution passed by the Council of the City of Bristol on 14th December, 1982, NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK PLC are authorised to receive applications for the above amount of Stock at the New Issues Department, P.O. Box 78, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD.

1. SECURITY - The Stock and



Saatchi & Saatchi, advertising agents to the Conservative Party, British Airways and many of Britain's largest consumer goods companies, has produced many successful campaigns. But perhaps its most difficult image-boosting job has been the one to persuade the City of the financial merits of the advertising business.

Before Saatchi and the other high-flying ad agency, Geers Gross, came along, the City's rating of the advertising business was about as low as it could be. Now ad agencies and other creative companies in the design and public relations fields have become fashionable stocks, with price/earnings ratios of 20 or more. Suddenly the advertising world is looking to the City for finance and security, instead of selling out to American or European groups.

In January, the bright young agency Wight Collins Kutherford Scott entered the Unlisted Securities Market, in the process boosting the price of Saatchi and Geers Gross shares to their highest point of the year, as attention focused on the growth in the ad business. Now Boase Massimi Politit, one of the most highly regarded agencies with clients such as Courage, Cadbury, Schweppes, Quaker Oats and Gillette, has announced plans to seek a full listing on the Stock Exchange.

Boase will be the first agency to go fully public since 1969, the year after it was set up as a breakaway from the American-owned Pritchard Wood agency. Since then it has built up an enviable reputation for its entertaining and effective television commercials, the Cadbury Smart Martians and the "Gercha" Courage campaigns were its work.

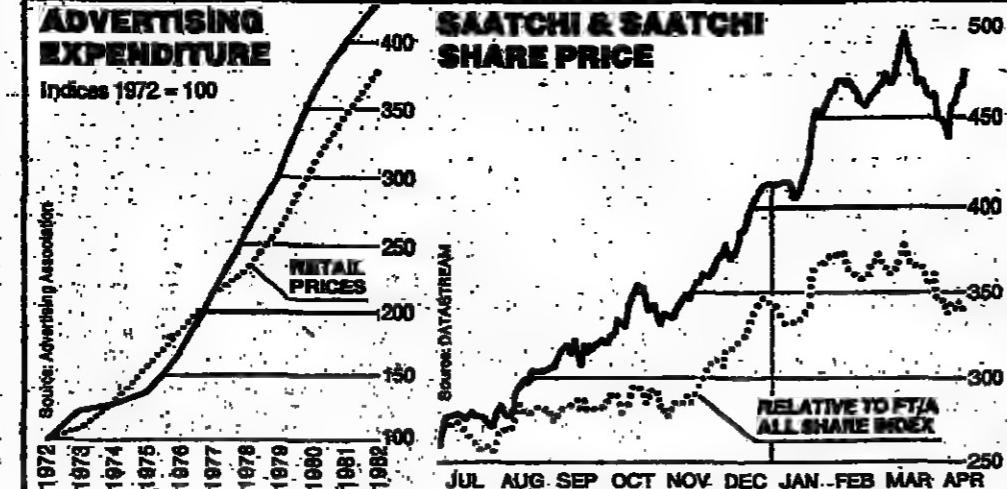
Its turnover has grown from £800,000 in its first year to £37m last year and its pre-tax profits last year were £790,000, suggesting that it could be valued at £1.2m or more. Seventy of its 155 staff own shares in the company.

Mr Martin Boase, the chairman, is in no doubt about the debt the advertising business owes Saatchi & Saatchi. "I think Maurice Saatchi has done a magnificent job in educating the City about advertising," he says. "He has managed to explode a number of myths that were prevalent - the belief that clients are constantly walking in and out of the door, that accounts are tied to individual executives and will follow them around from agency to agency, and so on."

He has underlined the fact that the top agencies are stable companies and that the agencies in the top 20 have not changed that much over the years. His analysis has also demonstrated to the to be in hard times, has been

#### ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE

Indices 1972 = 100



City that advertising expenditure has held up remarkably well during the recession.

This last factor is as crucial as any in explaining the City's change of attitude to advertising, not least because it has helped to ensure that Saatchi's profits have grown regularly for the last 12 years despite the recession. They reached £5.5m last year. Advertising expenditure grew in real terms last year

#### Before Saatchi, the City's rating of advertising was about as low as it could be

seen to prosper." It's all been turned on its head.

"Agencies used to have a

price/earnings ratio of around

three-quarters of the average.

Now they are seen as premium shares."

Mr Michael Waterson, the

director of research at the

Advertising Association, says

the change in attitude towards

advertising is not confined to

the City. "Marketing is now

recognised as being far more important, which is why advertising survived the recession so well. Many companies really learned a lesson from the 1974 slump when they cut their advertising budgets and found that their competitors, who maintained their spending, gained market share at their expense."

Nevertheless, as with most marketing successes, it is not merely the presentation of the advertising business that has changed, but the product itself.

Advertising agencies, by and large, are far better managed than they were at the start

of the 1970s. The problems that some of the larger, publicly quoted agencies met then served as an object lesson for the rest of the business. This time it was a bright new agency, Kingsley Manton & Palmer,

which had set the ad business

alight in the 1960s and went

public in 1969, at around the

same time as Geers Gross.

Kimber, as it became known, bought a number of

advertising agencies and grew to

a peak turnover of £26m in

1974, but from there it slipped.

After a number of attempts to

revitalise the company it was

sold in 1977 to the Morrison

and Jones International

The individual agencies in the

group have since been sold off.

It was little wonder then that

marketers and advertising agencies put it into its economic context with great flair and thoroughness, explaining the importance of creating long-term brands and examining the implications for worldwide marketing of technological developments such as satellite and cable television.

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After





# Standard Chartered

BANK PLC



## Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

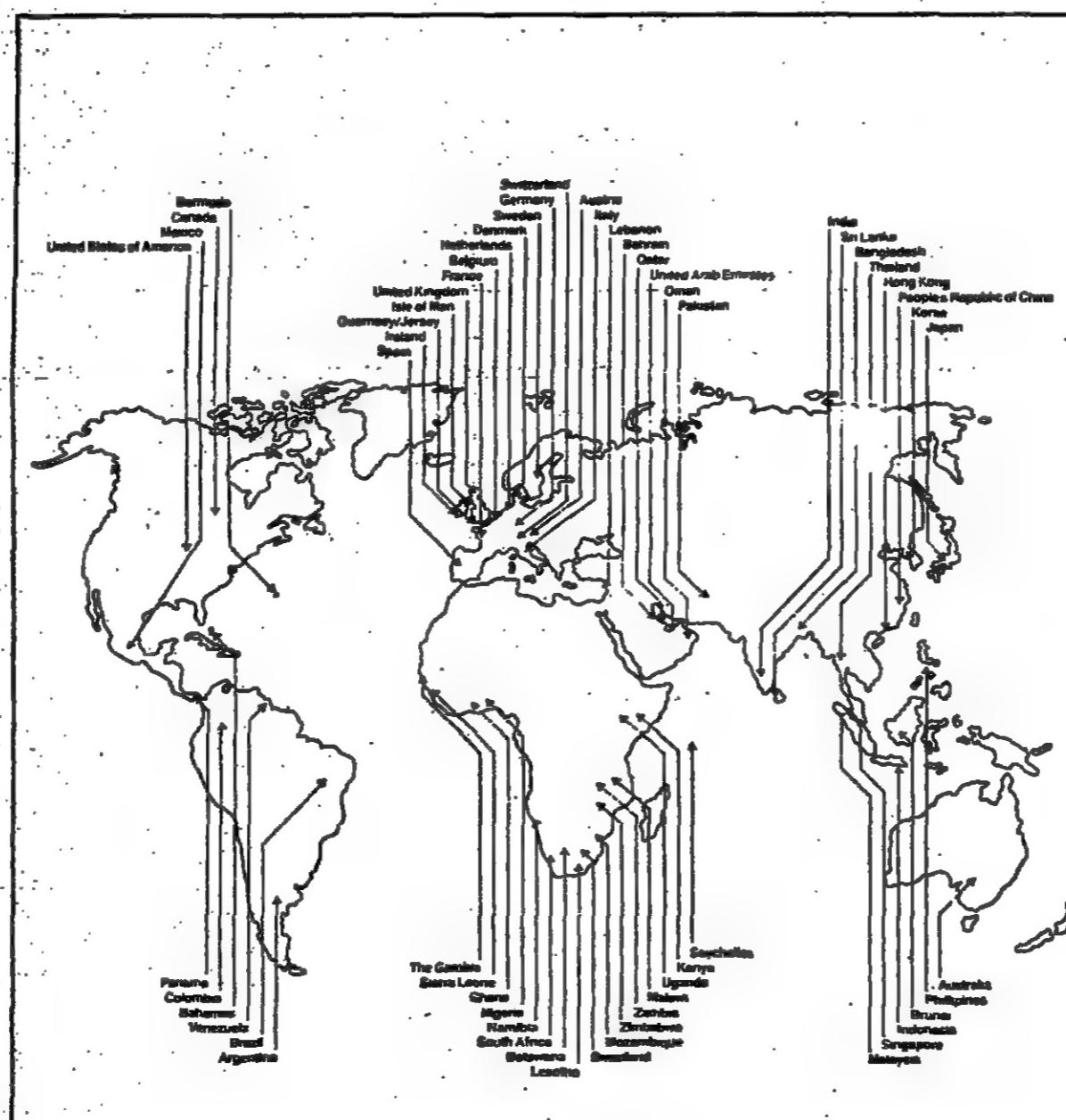
Profits before taxation for the year ended 31st December, 1982, amounted to £242 million, compared with £260 million the year before. The net profit attributable to shareholders, after deducting taxation and minority interests, was £114 million or 88 pence per share. The total dividend proposed for the year is 27 pence per share.

A modest improvement was achieved in our operating performance around the world in spite of the recession but this was more than offset by the large increase in provisions against doubtful loans.

1982 was a year of difficult trading conditions for commercial banking and consumer finance in most of our principal markets. The worldwide network of foreign exchange and treasury centres achieved very satisfactory results. The slowdown in the South African economy affected our subsidiary there, but the improved prospects in the closing months led to a better outcome than had earlier been anticipated. Union Bank produced creditable results in the difficult Californian market. In the Far East, the tougher trading climate in Hong Kong was exacerbated by some concern about the future of the territory.

In the early part of the year a worldwide cost reduction programme was instituted, the benefits from which will be realised in the current year, as well as instilling a generally more alert attitude to cost factors. For a bank such as ours the importance of keeping

**Shareholders' Funds now  
£1,141 million**  
**Capital Resources now  
£1,632 million**  
**Total Assets now  
£24,307 million**



**1,900 offices in over 60 countries  
around the world.**

abreast of the latest developments in information technology is obvious, and we are engaged in a major exercise to improve the Bank's systems.

With such wide geographical coverage there are inevitably

changes from year to year in our representational structure. In addition to an increased presence in China, there were other significant changes referred to in my fuller Statement with the Report and Accounts.

In particular, in the United States we have formed an integrated management group to make the most effective use of the presence which the Group already has in seven major States.

Our merchant banking interests now cover ten countries. Last year we took a significant further step by agreeing to acquire MAIBL, the first of the London consortium banks, which will merge with Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

The problems of international debt servicing for the banking system have seldom been out of the headlines during the past year. It can readily be seen now that several countries had allowed too high a proportion of their public debt to be borrowed abroad and that the prolonged recession and continued high interest rates have created a difficult situation. It will take time for a better balance to evolve, and banks with a continuing interest in the long-term health of the countries experiencing difficulties must play a responsible and co-operating role in easing the adjustment.

For Standard Chartered our concern is both with the internal health of the countries in which we operate commercial banking businesses, and with the safety of our international lending. Other than trade finance, international lending has never been a dominant feature of our operations. We have, however, a well spread portfolio of sovereign type lending, the major part of which is to countries where we have an established banking presence.

## Architecture and design

# Drawing to a deadline

When Hulme Chadwick & Partners won a contract from London Transport to refurbish Chancery Lane and St Paul's Underground stations, Andrew Chadwick decided a computer was essential to meet the tight deadline. But with £100,000 committed and the computer equipment on its way from the United States, the projects were cancelled.

Chadwick, far from losing heart, set up a computer draughting bureau for other architects and designers. Not only would this help to recoup the investment, but he would also be able to use the system in his own business.

Three years later, Chadwick is recognized as an expert on the application of computers in draughting and design, and actively promotes their cause.

The Hulme Chadwick practice, founded by Andrew Chadwick's father, seems to thrive on the unusual. Now specializing in refurbishing old buildings and interior design, it has moved in a former Bass Charrington pub in Cleveland Street, close to London's Middlesex Hospital. Much of the outside appearance has been preserved, but anyone dropping in for a pint would be disappointed, not to say surprised, behind the Victorian engraved windows are work stations and VDUs.

In the beer cellar, barrels have given way to automatic draughting tables which sketch out an elevation or an architectural detail at the touch of a button. Chadwick soon dispenses of any suspicion that it may be too automated and lacking in creative content.

"It's a question of applying your knowledge and making computers do what you want," he says. "To me, the computer is a piano and we are the pianists. Some people think of them as pianolas, doing your job for you, but we haven't reached that stage yet. The skill of the individual in his own area of expertise is essential. If you put a man on the computer who can't draw, it doesn't mean anything."

Although the computer is only a tool, it is a very powerful one, and Chadwick has shown that its contribution to architecture and design can be invaluable. Drawing in the normal way is a kind of two dimensional shorthand for a three dimensional object. The computer translates that shorthand into patterns of zeros and ones, which represent coordinates much more accurate than anything a person can draw on paper.

"The information you produce can also be transmitted in a completely different way. You can carry it around in the form of magnetic tape, you can send it down a telephone line – a kind of drawing telex," Chadwick says.

Graphic and non-graphic data can be combined in the same process, surveyors can provide information in the form



Andrew Chadwick (centre) with colleagues Mr E. Lowinger (left) and Mr R. Watkins outside the deceptive "pub"

of a tape instead of a drawing, and the same basic data can be used to draw to different scales.

Costs can be controlled more closely, and time can be saved.

"You can do a fairly large drawing job in a quarter of the time and at half the cost, and you can use the time you've saved for better supervision of the work."

There are also large benefits if an architect or client has a change of heart. The ramifications of changing a specification are little understood outside the profession: making one alteration can generate all sorts of problems in other areas – something which a well-tempered computer can handle.

Admirers of Municipal Gothic and Bankers' Georgian may fear that the computer will condemn us to a future of Chadwick.

who is chairman of the Computer Group of the Royal Institute of British Architects estimates that well over a third of firms have some sort of computer to do part of their work, though this may not be designing.

"I think that a higher proportion of architectural practices in this country have computer graphics than any other national profession in the world".

Calcomp, the US company which supplied the equipment, has paid to send Chadwick around the world to lecture others on how to use it. "They flew me to Houston, Texas, to tell American architects how to use American equipment", says Chadwick.

Roger Woolnough

## Teething troubles with the Drive

Customers of Clive Sinclair who bought his Spectrum machine when it was launched a year ago have been frustrated at the wait for his long-promised and revolutionary Micro Drive. Details were published to coincide with the launch of the computer, but a variety of teething troubles have continued to delay the launch.

Now, however, the company expects to start selling the Drive within the next few weeks. To keep faith with the original mail-order customers, it will be sold initially by mail, and only when it is rolling off the production line in sufficient numbers will it find its way into retail outlets.

When it does finally arrive, it will offer a storage capacity of more than 100K, plus £30 for the computer interface.

● Sharp, the Japanese electronics giant, is to launch a micro aimed at the home user, the MZ700, this summer. The machine will offer 64K ram, colour, sound, and graphics. It will be fully supported by software for the domestic user, and be compatible with software written for its big brother, the MZ80. It will slot into the highly competitive £200 to £300 range.

● Computers, makers of the Lynx computer, have just concluded a financial deal which will inject more cash into the company. They are now taking on more design and development staff at their Cambridge factory and see the increased cash as a means of speeding support for their micro. Printer interfaces and a single disc drive should be available within the next two months. They have also set up their own software production company, Camsoft, and the first of their educational programs should be available about the same time as the disc drive.

● If you are a happy family motorist, then I advise you not to buy one of the latest home application programs from the Reading-based software house Audiogenic.

One of its six domestic programs for the VIC20 is called Car Costs, and after questioning the driver, it will analyse the expense of car ownership, displaying the costs dramatically. The program is bound to upset motorists who fondly imagine that the cost per mile can be calculated solely on petrol costs, and not, as is done here, on the hidden costs such as insurance, maintenance and repairs. If, on the other hand, you are a compulsive figure juggler, this could keep you for hours, even costing out hypothetical trips around the country.

Geoffrey Ellis

## People/Philip Rule of Safe Computing

Philip Rule has been involved in computing for so long that he goes back to the days when programming was not a full-time job. He graduated as a mathematician and English Electric took him on in 1957 because mathematicians were thought to be the only people capable of programming computers.

Things have changed a lot since then. One of the software packages sold by the company which Rule runs today, Safe Computing, is a production control system which runs on a microcomputer. The potential market is huge.

"There are 15,000 companies in the UK alone with 250 employees or less who could make profitable use of it," he says.

Philip Rule stayed with English Electric for about three years, then became involved with operational research in the electricity supply industry. Manufacturing attracted him next, and by the mid-sixties he was writing production control programs. This was to prove an enduring interest.

Safe Computing is based in the Midlands, where Rule has lived since 1968. He has grown deep roots there. His home is in Lichfield, and he was Liberal candidate for Lichfield and Tamworth in the 1974 and 1979 general elections.

He struck out on his own after a spell with Delta Meads. "I had a nice job there," he recalls. "I don't know why I ever left it."



bureau business, and Safe has discontinued its interests in the area. Ownership of the company has also been restructured, and Chubb disposed of its shareholding last year.

Meanwhile, Rule has taken the company into new activities. His interest in manufacturing industry led to the acquisition of the computer department of PERA, the Production Engineering Research Association, giving Safe Computing a flourishing business in production control work.

One result was a software package called SafeCS, a production control system which runs on ICL machines. It will generate £1m of Safe Computing's income this year.

Next came MicroSafeS, a version which can run on a variety of microcomputers. "It serves a very big, largely untapped market," Philip Rule says.

Response to MicroSafeS has been high, though sales have been slow so far. "We are at the exciting time when we will see whether it's really going to take off," Rule says.

Rather reluctantly Rule agreed, and a joint venture was formed. It was named Safe Computing after Chubb's best-known product.

Chubb owned 75 per cent, but Rule was in charge. Turnover was £14,000 in the first year, and he doubled it each year for five years. Now big changes have overtaken the company.

Rule thinks that it could be generating as much revenue in a year or so as the larger SafeCS package, adding £1m or more to each year's turnover. "But it could go astronomically beyond that," he adds. "We have literally hundreds and hundreds of prospects."

R.W.

## Braille production

# How the blind can keep informed

One of the social benefits of microchips and microcomputers is that they can greatly improve the lives of the blind and poor sighted. Voice synthesizer devices, for example, enable a blind person to become a typist-linked to the keys of a keyboard, they can be arranged to generate the appropriate spoken sound for whichever letter or character key is pressed. The sounds of words typed in can also be produced.

These and other technically feasible aids therefore make it possible for blind people to undertake clerical work and deal with correspondence as competently as sighted people. Hitherto, however, not much progress has been made to make this concept an economic practicality.

Now, thanks to teleprinter maintenance and the vision of a British data communications engineer, it is fast becoming a reality. The engineer, Reg White, runs a small but rapidly growing teleprinter maintenance company in the City called Eridgebridge Communications. Two years ago, he was asked to maintain a Braille embossing device made by the French company SAGEM.

This started his interest in aids for the blind; and he took out a licence to market the French company's latest product, at that time, a portable electronic Braille producing unit called the Dicigassette which enables a blind person to take notes, produce copy, and store it on a tape cassette.

White took the Dicigassette to an exhibition at the Edinburgh Royal Blind Asylum and School where a dramatic incident brought home to him the need for an office system for the blind.

At the exhibition was a downcast girl who was leaving school and badly wanted to work in an office, but could not because of her handicap. When told about the Dicigassette, her face lit up. She realised that it would help her achieve her ambition, and become employable on the same terms as a sighted person.

"This incident showed me the gap in the market that Eridgebridge could fill," he recalls. "I could see that the progress of the electronic office could bring with it a danger to the visually-handicapped members of our society. Their

employment prospects depend, like everyone else's, on being able to compete successfully in the new high technology environment".

Since then, White has monitored developments in aids for the blind in Britain and abroad, and carried out development work himself. SAGEM subsequently assigned the patents, design and manufacturing rights of the Dicigassette to an American company, Trimation Inc, in Florida, with whom White has a close working relationship.

Trimation redesigned and enhanced the device mechanically and electronically, and recently relaunched it as the MicroBrailleur. A compact desktop device weighing only 8lb, it provides a blind person with a high speed, equivalent of a standard office word-processing machine.

The MicroBrailleur can function as an electronic typewriter, a portable computer terminal, an audio recorder, a data processor, or simply as a notebook. It enables text to be prepared in Braille and automatically converted into normal text. It also converts normal text into Braille without the operator needing to know Braille.

Text is stored on a built-in cassette, a standard C90 cassette being capable of storing 1,000 pages of Braille, and can be checked on a tactile readout comprising a line of 24 Braille characters each of six dots that protrude and retract. Other features include a microprocessor-controlled system for editing, indexing and searching stored data.

White has enhanced the capability of the MicroBrailleur.

Frank Brown

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM CRIPPS COMPUTING CENTRE

## SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER

Applications are invited for the post of Systems Programmer in the Systems Section.

The Centre operates ICL 2977 and 2976 under VME/B, a VAX 11/780 and a PDP 11/44 systems. Both wide and local area networks development work is ongoing, providing links to the University of Manchester Computing Centre, the Midlands Universities network and PSS. A GEC Campus Packet Switching Exchange is also shortly to be installed.

The Systems Section is responsible for VME/B systems software, mainframe development, general operating systems software, including user command language, networking, the Arrow System and News/Mail facilities. It is also responsible for the installation and development of a Unix-based system on a PDP-11 and for an ICL PERO.

The successful candidate will be developing systems software for one or more of the above mentioned systems, and a good knowledge of VME/B or VME 2900 and some Unix experience would be an advantage.

Applicants should normally have a good honours degree or equivalent experience.

Salaries will be in the range £6,375-£8,555 (A) or £8,555-£9,370 (B) according to qualifications.

Further particulars and application forms, returnable not later than 30 April 1983, may be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref. 850.

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With experience in one or more of the following: videotex, telecommunications, packet switching networks. Applicants must be able to liaise with clients, produce proposals for new work, carry out project definition studies and design real-time systems using the very latest in mini and micro-computer technology.

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Applications should be made by telephone to Pat Gray on Freecall 3179, or write to:

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**OUT THIS FRIDAY**

مكتبة ابن رشد



## MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

## THE TIMES 1000

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Just like the weather, the stock market was in a contrary mood yesterday and after coming within a whisker of 700, faded to end lower on the day.

The FT index, which has jumped more than 40 points since Easter, closed 0.5 down at 695.0, having been 2.9 up at 10 am.

However, the undertone remained strong supported by a late burst of buying support from New York where the Dow Jones Industrial average resumed its record run after the weekend break.

Blue chips were again in demand with BOC Group 2p up on the day at 216p along with Fisons 5p to 610p. ICI reduced an earlier fall to end only 4p down at 434p. Glaxo also retained a strong following ending 2½ up at 2917½. The strength of the market was reflected by brokers Rowe & Pitman's ability to place 9.1 million shares in Kit Tinto Zinc, the mining finance group, without too much trouble. The seller was Mr Harry Oppenheimer's Charter Consolidated, which sold more than 1 million shares this year for £6m.

Yesterday's placing was executed at about 562p, valuing

## Index fails to pass 700

ACCOUNT DAY : Dealings began, April 11. Dealings end, April 22. Contango Day, April 23. Settlement Day, May 3.

Charter's remaining stake at £51m. RTZ ended the day 13p lower at 594p. Charter, on the other hand, rose 12p to 265p along with its largest shareholder, Minerva, up 80p to 874p.

**Dealers are pinning their hopes on a late run - possibly to 90p - for shares of ICL, Britain's biggest manufacturer of computers, ahead of the figures. The market is looking for profits of £20m against a loss of £13m. The shares were 1p lighter at 790 yesterday, after 81p.**

Gilt recovered from a nervous start to produce gains of up to 1p, partly reflecting the pound's latest surge on the foreign exchange markets, where it ended 1.2 cents higher at \$1.5615. Dealers appear to have discounted the latest half-point cut in interest charges and feel that the next one may still be some way off.

Oil shares enjoyed another firm performance helped by Shaikh Yamani's latest optimistic comments on oil prices and consumption. The move certainly caught out the jobbers, who were already suffering from a stock shortage. US support was noted in BP 16p higher at 388p while improvements were also seen in Shell, 4p up at 510p, British 6p to 210p, Ultramar 2p to 589p and Lusaco 15p to 300p. Only Bursah reversed the trend, after last week's activity in the wake of an better-than-expected figures closing unchanged at 178p.

Derek Bryant Group became the first Lloyd's broker to be quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, with the shares opening at 155p, compared with a placing price of 110p. Brokers Laing & Cuckfield placed 600,000 shares, or about 27 per cent of the equity. At last night's close, the company was valued at more than £3m.

Also making its debut on the

USM, were shares of L. D. & S. Rivka, the textiles group, whose full listing was suspended in 1978 when the receivers were called in. Yesterday the shares were required in their new form at 35p compared with a suspension price of 18p and valuing the company at £1.4m.

**Bid speculation was again good for another 9p rise to 142p in shares of Mine Holdings, the Lloyd's insurance broker, where Allianz reversed the trend, after last week's activity in the wake of an better-than-expected figures closing unchanged at 178p.**

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After the recent rights issue at Guiness Peat the French group Compagnie de l'Occident pour la France et l'Industrie has taken a stake of 10.5 million shares, or 7.85 per cent of the equity. Lord Kissin's stake accounts for 13.46 per cent of the shares.

One of the biggest movers on the day was Saville Centres, which returned from a brief suspension 18p higher at 550p. The suspension came after details of the group's latest US security acquisition, Jewellers Protection. In January, the shares stood at 280p after news of a £m f&m rights issue and acquisition of National Guardsman security in New York.

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in Bellair Cosmetics, which ended the day 7p higher at 65p,

despite a circular from the

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## FOOTBALL: THE STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

# Hartlepool and Wigan put the point for Maxwell

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Robert Maxwell's plan to amalgamate two third division clubs, Oxford United and Reading, next season was both weakened and strengthened yesterday. As the roar of dissent continued to rumble within the Thames Valley, two voices of support were heard amid cries for help from Hartlepool United and Wigan Athletic to the north.

Local protesters have described his idea as "crazy and unworkable" and some Oxford followers are planning a sit-in at the Manor Ground on Saturday. "I understand and sympathise with their strong feelings," Mr Maxwell, Oxford's chairman, said. "but the two clubs had no alternative, with costs going up and neither side receiving sufficient support."

"Supporters must realize that they have to move with the times," he added. "I hope the new club, the Thames Valley Royals, could eventually get into the first division and they will carry on the great traditions of Oxford and Reading. Otherwise, there will be no League football in this area."

The fate of Wigan, currently seventeenth in the third division,

will not be decided until May 17, two days after the season ends, when a meeting of creditors and shareholders is to be held to wind up the club. Wigan are more than £250,000 in debt and cannot afford to pay their players' wages.

Freddie Pye, Wigan's chairman, said: "This isn't just a cry for help. If the club cannot stand on its own two feet, it has no right to continue. We are simply being honest and it is up to our creditors and shareholders whether they push us into liquidation." The main shareholder is Ken Bates, a former director and now chairman of Chelsea.

Hartlepool, lying bottom but one in the fourth division, were informed that the case brought by the Inland Revenue, who claim the club owes them £51,949, is to be adjourned for a week. Mr Justice Harman ordered the postponement after hearing that a settlement is very close". A lawyer confirmed that Hartlepool will probably be saved, but for how long?

Wigan were promoted last season but earlier this month they dismissed their manager, Larry Lloyd. Bobby Charlton took over as caretaker and he will have noticed with some poignancy that on the last day of the season the visitors to Hartlepool were the only club left which he guided to international experience. Curiously enough, a similar twist of fate brings together Oxford and Reading for an afternoon at least, on May 2.

## Merseyside united against Manchester

By Stuart Jones

A bridge of purple will tonight span the rivalry of Merseyside. The blue scarves of Everton and the red colours of Liverpool will be tied together in a common cause for if Everton, eager to strengthen European ambitions, beat Manchester United at Goodison Park, Liverpool will be crowned kings of the League champions.

The ones are bright. United were fortunate to survive on their own ground against Everton in the sixth round of the FA Cup five weeks ago and, after beating Arsenal to reach the final of the competition on Saturday, are without Moran and, probably, Bailey and Grimes, as well as Coppel, Muhren and Macari.

As Bailey is suffering from a strained hamstring and his deputy, Westlands, has an injured calf, Pears may be called up for his first senior appearance in goal. Moran, who took his total of facial stitches to 82 on Saturday, will be replaced by McGrath, who came on for the last 10 minutes at Villa Park.

Everton, in contrast, have been relaxing for nine days since their victory over Brighton. United's opponents at Wembley at the end of May. They have lost only two of

their home league fixtures this season, a 5-0 humiliation by Liverpool in November and a 3-2 defeat by Arsenal on the same day their neighbours won the League (Milk) Cup.

Should Everton win, they will move above West Ham United and Tottenham Hotspur to eighth place and within reach of a place in the UEFA Cup next season. They would also gain revenge for their league defeat at Old Trafford last September when Robson and Whiteside, as on Saturday, claimed a goal apiece.

The portents for Brighton, who need points for a different reason, are as gloomy. Unless they collect at least one from their visit to Roker Park tonight, they will never even come closer to equaling the year of Leicester City who, in 1969, reached the FA Cup final and were relegated the same season.

Sunderland's home record is scarcely worse than Everton's. It conceding less than a goal a game, they have been beaten only by only one, Newcastle United, during the year. Since holding Liverpool, when they were bottom at the end of December, they have dropped a further Bertieh. He will be out for the rest of the season.

Sunderland's goalkeeper Chris Turner was allowed home from a Norwich hospital yesterday after being fractured skull during Saturday's match at Carrow Road. Turner received the injuries in a clash of heads with the Norwich forward Bertieh. He will be out for the rest of the season.

Also doubtful are Scottish international Gordon Strachan, teenage forward Eric Black, both on loan from treatment for knee injuries. But Ferguson still hopes that either Black or, less likely, Strachan can occupy a seat on the substitutes' bench.

Waterschel beaten twice in

## Two-match ban and fine for Hankin

By Stuart Jones

Middlesbrough's former England Under-23 forward Ray Hankin was suspended for two games and fined £200 by an FA disciplinary commission yesterday, having received 41 disciplinary points.

He will miss Saturday's home second division match against Wolves and the following week's match away to Blackburn Rovers.

Derby County received two pieces of good news yesterday. First, Leeds United agreed to allow their defender Kenny Burns to stay on loan at the Baseball Ground until the end of the season, and shortly afterwards the club sold their 1,000th season ticket for next season.

• Joe Havelamp, the president of the International Football Federation (FIFA), had said yesterday with the French Football Federation president, Fernand Sastre, over the possibility of staging a world indoor championship in Paris during 1985.

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Should Sunderland win, they will move above West Ham United and Tottenham Hotspur to eighth place and within reach of a place in the UEFA Cup next season. They would also gain revenge for their league defeat at Old Trafford last September when they were bottom at the end of December, they have dropped a further Bertieh. He will be out for the rest of the season.

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## RACING

# Non-stop rumours leave Guineas market in chaos

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The 2,000 Guineas market was in turmoil yesterday after some of the leading bookmakers, notably Hills, Corals, and Eads, decided to suspend operations for the time being. Their reason was another spate of unsettling rumours about the well-being of both Dioray, the anti-post favourite and Diesis, the winner of the Middle Park Stakes and Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket last weekend.

During the course of the day all rumours were repeated by their respective camps, but those denials did not have a calming effect on a market which knows the meaning of the expression that there is never smoke without fire too well. And as we have come to know, the bookmakers' intelligence service is second to none.

Surprisingly, in view of all this, Ladbrokes are still betting on the race and Hills, Danson, Dazzante, Diesis and Gorytus 3-1 joint-favourites, with Wess at 6-1. The Totals are also continuing to do business, although they have decided to take the precaution of offering Dazzante to their clients at 5-2 "with a run". They then go 2-2 Gorytus 3-1 Diesis and 11-2 Wess.

The latest word from Ireland, where Diesis is now trained by Vicente Lopez, is that he is still on course for Newmarket even though it is acknowledged that he did work indifferently last week. It will be interesting to hear how he fares today when he is due to gallop at Leopardstown.

As far as Diesis is concerned the feeling is that professionals are now fielding against him in the belief that time is running out for Henry Cecil to get him to his liking after that pulled muscle and subsequent

## Epsom

Draw advantages: Low numbers best.

Totals: Double 3.10, 4.10, Treble 2.35, 3.40, 4.45.

[TVision (TV) 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40 races].

2.0 CUDINGTON AUCTION STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: 21,646; 5f (6 runners))

101	IN A NUTSHELL (Mn D Doherty) D Thorne 9-7	P Baldwin
103	00 BRENDAN'S CHOICE (D Hodge) C Whelan 9-6	S Edwards
104	02 BUNDABURG (M Arnold) G Stum 8-5	M Hills
105	03 ARCTON AGENT (F Arnold) G Stum 8-5	S Edwards 8
107	04 ASTRAL DANCER (C Whelan) C Whelan 8-5	Dinsley 4
108	05 BUNNIE BOY (D Hodge) C Whelan 8-5	A Dicks 7
109	06 CRYSTAL DANCER (Mn H Collins) C Whelan 8-5	A Dicks 7
110	07 KELLWOOD (P Doherty) H Wess 8-0	P Bradwell 5
112	7-4 Aristed Dancer, 11-4 Mr Conduits, 8-2 In A Nutshell, 8 Delwood Iris, 8 Dragonets, 8-2 Arnolds Agent, 16 others.	

2.3 SWIFT HANDICAP (22,820; 1m 4f) (6)

201	0253123 VOGANT (Dn J de Rothchild) H Hobbs 4-10	P Baldwin
202	104000 FORWARD (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9	W Carson
203	024612 WEAVERS (Mn M French) M Matthews 4-8	J Morris
204	034600 THE FUTURE (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9	J Morris
205	010004 GOLDEN BRUGADER (W Greeley) J Old 5-0	5 Gashan
206	330-311 RUGGED (P Doherty) D Thorne 7-4 (ex)	8 House

2.4 7-4 Aristed Dancer, 11-4 Mr Conduits, 8-2 In A Nutshell, 8 Delwood Iris, 8 Dragonets, 8-2 Arnolds Agent, 16 others.

2.5 11-4 Riddigeld, 3 Forward, 8-2 Vogant 8 Golden Brigader, 10 Weaver's P, 8 Swift

2.6 200 FORGE VOGANT (Dn J de Rothchild) H Hobbs 4-10

2.7 104000 FORWARD (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.8 024612 WEAVERS (Mn M French) M Matthews 4-8

2.9 034600 THE FUTURE (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.10 010004 GOLDEN BRUGADER (W Greeley) J Old 5-0

2.11 330-311 RUGGED (P Doherty) D Thorne 7-4 (ex)

2.12 11-4 Riddigeld, 3 Forward, 8-2 Vogant 8 Golden Brigader, 10 Weaver's P, 8 Swift

2.13 200 FORGE VOGANT (Dn J de Rothchild) H Hobbs 4-10

2.14 104000 FORWARD (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.15 024612 WEAVERS (Mn M French) M Matthews 4-8

2.16 034600 THE FUTURE (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.17 010004 GOLDEN BRUGADER (W Greeley) J Old 5-0

2.18 330-311 RUGGED (P Doherty) D Thorne 7-4 (ex)

2.19 11-4 Riddigeld, 3 Forward, 8-2 Vogant 8 Golden Brigader, 10 Weaver's P, 8 Swift

2.20 200 FORGE VOGANT (Dn J de Rothchild) H Hobbs 4-10

2.21 104000 FORWARD (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.22 024612 WEAVERS (Mn M French) M Matthews 4-8

2.23 034600 THE FUTURE (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.24 010004 GOLDEN BRUGADER (W Greeley) J Old 5-0

2.25 330-311 RUGGED (P Doherty) D Thorne 7-4 (ex)

2.26 11-4 Riddigeld, 3 Forward, 8-2 Vogant 8 Golden Brigader, 10 Weaver's P, 8 Swift

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2.29 024612 WEAVERS (Mn M French) M Matthews 4-8

2.30 034600 THE FUTURE (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.31 010004 GOLDEN BRUGADER (W Greeley) J Old 5-0

2.32 330-311 RUGGED (P Doherty) D Thorne 7-4 (ex)

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2.36 024612 WEAVERS (Mn M French) M Matthews 4-8

2.37 034600 THE FUTURE (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.38 010004 GOLDEN BRUGADER (W Greeley) J Old 5-0

2.39 330-311 RUGGED (P Doherty) D Thorne 7-4 (ex)

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2.42 104000 FORWARD (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.43 024612 WEAVERS (Mn M French) M Matthews 4-8

2.44 034600 THE FUTURE (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

2.45 010004 GOLDEN BRUGADER (W Greeley) J Old 5-0

2.46 330-311 RUGGED (P Doherty) D Thorne 7-4 (ex)

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2.106 024612 WEAVERS (Mn M French) M Matthews 4-8

2.107 034600 THE FUTURE (Dn H Hundi) D 4-9

## TENNIS: MUDDLED THINKING BY ATP Two iniquitous payments that must not be mistaken for prize money

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Remember the old British Hard Court Championships? Bournemouth is not like that any more. The State Express Classic which begins today is for men only. The women, 64 of them, are competing for less than £1,700 in a separate tournament at West Worthing. By contrast, 16 men are playing doubles for more than £48,000 in an over-35 side-show at Bournemouth.

Well, perhaps more than a side-show. What a joy it should be (tempered by a little sadness at the toll the years have taken) to have another look at players who have given us so much pleasure. Among them will be six men who won Wimbledon championships in singles or doubles, or both: Roy Emerson, Manuel Santana, Jan Kodes, Fred Stolle, Bob Hewitt, and Owen Davidson. For some reason, they forgot to invite Fred McMillan.

The seedings say that in the main event, the grand prix tournament, the last eight will be: Jose Higueras v Jaime Fillol, Manuel Orantes v Balazs Taroczy, Victor Pecci v Silvano Glickstein and Christopher Mottura v Tomas Snid. Interesting first-round matches include Glickstein v Claudio Pascual, Mottura v Angel Gimeno (runner-up last year), Pat Cash v Harry Tulenko (both teenagers) and Jim Brown, aged 17 v Fillol, aged 36.

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The prize money is £73,964. In addition the tournament must pay £10,417 into the grand prix pool and £4,734 to the Association of Tennis Professionals. It has become the practice to use official but misleading grand prix language in lumping the three sums together and calling the total "prize money".

The W.T.P. in their weekly newspaper, were far as to state that last year and wynn's come up with £1,700 at Wimbledon will receive £978.21."

That is not true. The only defence for such muddled thinking is that it represents grand prix policy. The prize money at Wimbledon will be £904.246. The figure of £978.21 is made up by the addition of £59.172 paid to the bonus pool and £14,793 paid to the ATP.

All grand prix tournaments contribute to the bonus pool and also, this year, to the ATP. It is difficult to justify either saying that the sum is £1,700 or that they form part of a particular tournament's prize money. They would do so only if both sums were added to the money which tournaments pay directly to the players.

The year-end bonuses reward the more successful players for their commitment to the grand prix circuit. Thus are the leading men paid twice for their successes.

Moreover, is it reasonable that, by contributing to the bonus pool, tournaments incur the expense of players who may sit idly if ever asked to play? There are, for example, court specialists, for example, who do not compete in the French championships; and clay-court specialists who do not compete at Wimbledon. Why should France and Wimbledon, to take only two examples, pay players who do not support their championships?

The payment to the ATP is new

page 23

Ivan Lendl, who on Sunday night beat Guillermo Vilas 6-2, 6-2, 6-0, to win the WCT spring finals at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Lendl, the top seed, collected \$125,000 (some £75,000) for his easy victory over the second-seeded Argent. Lendl, aged 23, never trailed in the match, building a 5-1 lead in the first and second sets, then coasting through the third in 23 minutes.

The Czechoslovak broke Vilas service nine times out of 11 and was forced to deuce only once during his own service. A game which Vilas, aged 30, eventually won.

Lendl said his win could give him a psychological advantage.

"It means if we meet again in the French Open, I'll know what to expect and what to do," he said. "It's always nice to go into a match knowing you won the last one."

breeze when they changed their minds. The rapidity with which they did so suggested that they were fickle or, to be less charitable, had merely been taking up a dispensable bargaining position.

It was no secret that the ATP could not afford to be independent unless they trimmed their staff, their services to members, their ambitions. They needed a secure income. That is why the grand prix council — representatives of the International Tennis Federation and tournament directors — were prepared to do a deal with them. WCT were not. So the ATP sold

Bournemouth qualifying results, page 23

### Teenager gives Mrs Lloyd a scare

Amelia Island, Florida (Reuter) — Chris Lloyd, the No 1 seed, rallied from a 4-2 deficit in the third set to beat 15-year-old Carling Bassett, of Canada, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5, in the final of the \$250,000 Women's Association (WTA) Championship.

The 25-year-old American and

world No 2 appeared to have the match wrapped up when she won the opening set and jumped to a 2-0 lead in the second. Then Miss Bassett, the youngest player on the women's tennis tour, stunned Miss Lloyd by winning the next four points to yield a critical service break.

### GOLF: TWO BRANDS WITH AN EQUAL SHARE OF THE MARKET

#### X plus Y equals confusion

From John Hennessy  
Golf Correspondent  
Port el Kantaoui

The battle of the Brands, which promised to be something of a sideshow during the Tunisian Open championship, the first event of the professional season, developed into something significantly more important. Both Gordon Brands shared the second place prize with Tom Sieckmann, of the United States.

If in cold, morning-after analysis, the elder Brand, the one from Yorkshire (and Brand X for brevity), is did more than just banish the nightmare of 1982. He came again to Sunday with two strokes to claim a generous share of the booty, £4,473, when he seemed to have folded into the pack.

The confusion caused by two players having the same name has already led to the publication of the wrong man's photograph, in *The Times* as elsewhere. Further bewilderment seemed to set in when the younger Brand X removed his brand X moustache. But Brand X, mercifully, for picture editors everywhere, has taken to wearing spectacles.

The fascinating aspect of this comparison is that when Brand X burst spectacularly on the scene last year with two tournament victories in his first season, Brand X suffered a catastrophic decline. He dropped to 61st position in the order of merit.

### Zoeller makes most of shortcoming

From John Bellantini, Hilton Head Island, south Carolina

After winning his first title for two years, the Heritage Classic, Fuzzy Zoeller discussed the matter dearest to the heart of every golfer: how do you hit a longer ball from the tee?

"It's just a gift, I think," Zoeller replied. He is, not quite so phenomenally long as he was when he won the Masters in 1979 but who is still able to "let it out a long way", as Americans say, when he wants to. Strong legs and quick hands are important, comes to mind of it." Zoeller added.

"My worsening back has taken 15 to 20 yards off my drive in recent years," he continued, "but perhaps you are unable to notice it. The longest-driver I have ever seen?" Well I never saw legend big hitters like George Bayer or Martin Rosekirk, but for my money Dan Pohl is the longest today followed

and thus lost his automatic exemption in this year's event by one place (and £5,60).

The success of the younger man was widely believed to have had a psychological effect on his senior, but from the depths of despair, Brand X took himself off to Australia for rehabilitation and succeeded to his purpose. He returned to his wife and a newly-born baby with £22,000 prize money and his exempt status restored.

Now, how would he stand up to the presence of Brand Y on the first occasion of their meeting? By a quirk of fate, helped along by Brand X's restorative 69 in the third round, the two played together on the last day. However, Zoeller was nudged to a stroke of 71. In one tournament Brand X has earned more than half the money he had acquired in 24 last year. The boy seems well provided for.

The tournament was otherwise notable for the recovery of Bernhard Langer, sixth in Europe last year and first in 1981. After a first round of 77, five over par, he just survived the humiliation (for him) of the 36-hole cut with a second round of 73. A 69 on the third day pointed to a solution of his problem, but despite his success, he cannot expect to chip in three times, as he did on Saturday.

In its way, a steady 73 in difficult conditions of severe wind, on Sunday was more of a pointer to the way ahead. By then he had discarded the seven-cut cutters he had brought with him and reverted to the conventional short. Neither he nor anyone is likely to have been impressed by the newest gimmick employed by Sieckmann, the reverse-shafted putter with the de Gaulle profile.

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In its way, a steady 73 in difficult conditions of severe wind, on Sunday was more of a pointer to the way ahead. By then he had discarded the seven-cut cutters he had brought with him and reverted to the conventional short.

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

**BBC 1**

00 **Coxfax All**, News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details.  
**Breakfast Time** presented by Frank Bough and Sian Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15. **22a** Goodard reviews the morning papers at 7.30 and 8.00. **Keeffie and the Family Budget** between 8.45 and 7.00; tonight's television preview between 7.15 and 7.30; report from America between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45. The guest is Alvin Stardust. **Closedown at 9.00.**

**News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Judith Stamp. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. **Pepple Mill at One**. Presented today are Jude Tullis, the Queen of Briton on the International Climbing Expedition to the Himalayas and Jean Nidetch, the American woman who is the world-wide leader of Weightwatchers. **1.45 Heads and Tales**, A See-Saw programme for the very young.

**2.00 Film: Slaughter Train** (1951) starring Gig Young, Brian Donlevy and Virginia Grey. A series of hold-ups threaten the fragile peace between the US Cavalry and the Navajo Indians and causes a dilemma for Captain Dempster. Directed by Irving Allen. 3.15 **Songs from West Church**, Bethlehem (shown Sunday 3.55). **Regional news** (not London).

**5.55 Play School**. Shown earlier on BBC 2. **4.45 The Record Breakers** with Roy Castle and Norma McVicker (7.50). **Kensington**. The latest world news for young people presented by Paul McDowell. 5.10 **The Song and the Story**, It's St Clair with songs associated with urban England in the early 1900s.

**5.40 News with Moira Stuart** 6.10 South East at 5.25.

**5.22 Nationwide**.

**5.45 Triangle**. Episode five and Matt Taylor is accused of aiding an illegal immigrant.

**7.10 Cliff** The third of a four-part series charting the career of singer Cliff Richard. This programme features his first concert tour of the United States, his first since 1960 (7).

**1.00 Now Get Out of That** presented by Bernard Falk. The two teams reach the communications cable that must be destroyed. After that they make their wet and weary journey back to base. Will they be able to make it in the allotted time?

**4.20 Tears Before Bedtime**. Comedy series about a married couple who run away from their children. Tonight they are 70 miles away and looking for a place to live.

**5.00 News with John Humphrys**.

**5.25 Play: Shall I Be Mother?** by Peter Ransley. The story of a fragile friendship between two young teenage girls in care at an assessment centre.

Although they are on the short list for places in a favoured teenage hostel they plan to run away together, but they separate them both. Starring Eve Green and Cassie Stuart.

**6.58 News headlines**.

**7.00 Chicago Story: Who Pebbles the Truth?** The prime suspect in a vicious rape and murder case is released on a technicality and the police are powerless to stop another tragedy.

**7.10 Weather**.

**TV-am**

6.00 **Daybreak** with Gavin Scott. Followed at 6.30 by **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 6.20, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15. **22a** Goodard reviews the morning papers at 7.30 and 8.00. **Keeffie and the Family Budget** between 8.45 and 7.00; tonight's television preview between 7.15 and 7.30; report from America between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45. The guest is Alvin Stardust. **Closedown at 9.00.**

**ITV/LONDON**

9.30 **Sesame Street**. Learning made fun with the Muppets. 10.30 **Science International**. Michael Bentine with news of the latest scientific developments. 10.35 **The Eye of the Octopus**. A city born and bred in Zanzibar aged 13 is about to pass a rite where he has to kill an octopus (7). 11.30 **Film Fan**. More cartoons introduced by Derek Griffiths (1).

12.00 **Cooksheet Bay**. Adventures of the Coddie twins for the very young (7) 12.15 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of **Brer Rabbit's Children** (7) 12.30 **The Sullivan's**. Warlike drama about an Australian family.

1.00 **News 12.10 Thirteen news** 1.30 **Crown Court: Talking to the Enemy**. A journalist who interviewed an IRA terrorist is accused of not passing on information to the police (7).

2.00 **A Film Was Presented** by Trevor Hyatt. **Gill Nelson** with **Beccles Mammals**, a group of amateur players, when they visit the Royal Hospital for Sick Children and **Wimborne** and **Chambers** talks to Dr Roger Coles of the Institute of Hearing about **thinitus**.

2.30 **Racing from Spain**. **Brough Scott** introduces live coverage of the Deauville Swift Handicap Stakes (2.25); the Esplanade Riband Trial Stakes (3.10) and the Evelyn Handicap Stakes (3.40).

4.00 **Cooksheet Bay**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon, 4.15 **Dangerous**, 4.20 **Razzmatazz**, 4.45 **CB TV - Channel 14, 5.15 Emmetts Farm**.

5.45 **News 6.00 Thirteen news**.

6.20 **Crossroads**. Oliver Banks suggests to Sharon Metcalfe that they buy a house.

6.45 **Reporting London** presented by Michael Barrett. There are reports on the fall and rise of the Janet Roger legend, business and why the Royal Agricultural Hall in Islington has remained empty for 12 years.

7.15 **Films: All the King's Men** (1976) A made-for-television movie starring Stacy Keach as a North American Indian who spends the night at a lonely, ramshackle farmhouse, which ends up as an ordeal of terror. Directed by **Ken Kennedy**.

8.30 **Good Night and God Bless**. Comedy series about the private life of a successful television entertainer.

9.00 **The Flame Trees of Thika**. The first of a seven-episode story based on the autobiographical novel by Elizabeth Hussey, set in Kenya. Starring Hayley Mills (7).

10.00 **News**.

10.30 **Medical Mysteries** - Who pays the price? Are doctors and surgeons over-protected when they make assumptions of negligence shown at them? Starring Michael Ronnie and Patricia Neal. Directed by Robert Wise.

12.00 **Top Gear** introduced by William Woolard from the British Leyland technology proving ground at Gaydon in Warwickshire. Sue Baker reports on two new ideas for hardened drivers and Frank Page road tests the latest car, the X44, at Warwickshire's test track. Headquarters Chris Goffey learns more about the new breathalyser regulations. This week Tony Soper shows how to decode car identity different species and looks at the art of tree building.

10.45 **Just Another Day**. The last in the series and John Pitman visits the Essex seaside town of Walton-on-the-Naze.

9.55 **Dear Ladies**. Dame Edna Everage and Doctor Evadne Herring decide to have a picnic as well as indulge in bell ringing and fund raising.

10.25 **World Snooker**. David Vines with further coverage of the **World Snooker Championship**.

11.00 **Newspaper**. The final visit of the day to the **World Championship**.

12.10 **News University: Reading Developments**. 12.25 **Calculus: Functions and Graphs** 1.00 **Noises and Interference**. Closedown at 1.30.

12.15 **Close With Sir Michael Hordern**.



Cassie Stuart as Susan  
BBC 1 9.25pm

**BBC 2**

6.05 **Open University: Modern Art**: Cesare, 6.30 **Sexual Identity**, 6.55 **Elegy: The Rod Cat**; 7.20 **Light: In Search of a Model**; 7.45 **The Madonna di San Biagio**; 8.10 **Closedown**.

11.00 **Play School**, 11.25 **Closedown**.

1.00 **World Snooker**. Coverage of the fourth day of the Embassy World Professional Championship at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, introduced by David Vines (1) is turned coverage of the event on this channel at 12.00, with Frank of the Day, 12.30 and 1.00.

5.10 **Let There Be Light**, An Open University production featuring Astrid Best Taylor, formerly principal dancer with the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, who now runs the Barl Town Children's Music Centre in Rossendale, Lancashire (7).

5.40 **The Old Whistle Test**. Film of the rock concert, recorded at the Westvalley, Dortmund, starring Gary Moore and R.E.C. Speedwagon (shown last Friday).

6.20 **World Snooker**. Another visit to Sheffield for the latest news and frame of the day.

8.00 **News summary** with subtitles.

7.00 **Film: The Earth Stand Still** (1951) The last film in the science fiction film festival. An alien lands on Earth and demands to see the world's leaders in order to warn them of the perils of war. Is his mission too late? Starring Michael Rennie and Patricia Neal. Directed by Robert Wise.

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12.00 **Medical Mistakes** Debate. A discussion on the points raised by the previous programme, chaired by Robert Kee.

12.15 **Close With Sir Michael Hordern**.

● An alarming catalogue of mishaps is investigated in the sobering MEDICAL MISTAKES - WHO PAYS THE PRICE? (TV 10.30pm). People interviewed in the programme all have the same depressing tale to tell - the ability of the medical profession to close ranks and frustrate every attempt by aggrieved victims to gain, at most, recompense for incompetence or, at least, an acknowledgement of being badly awry. Accusations that surgeons are 'remote and arrogant' towards their patients are but part of the complaints against the profession that are made in the programme and the worrying thing is that these accusations are not refuted. Whether or not they are in the discussion following the programme remains to be seen, but either way, Mike Dorner's

documentary illustrates an unacceptable face of a noble profession. ● John Pitman ends his entertaining series JUST ANOTHER DAY (BBC 2.25pm) with a portrait of Walton-on-the-Naze during the summer season. Much loved by visitors, regular visitors to the past 16 summers, the resort is considered something from its somewhat down-at-heels past. Fritton, and it is this unsuitability that attracts the thousands of mainly Londoners who are drawn there every year. Pitman is a man of many parts, and his expertise in the field of gardening is evident in his play A FAIR EXCHANGE (Radio 4 3.02pm), a thriller first heard a year ago. His hero, Scott Mortimer, a special investigator for the Ministry of Defence, is sent to Scotland to enquire into the death of a young naval officer whose body is washed up on a beach. What looks at first to be a routine investigation turns to one of murder involving a defected Russian ballerina and a communist spy plot. Starring Martin Jarvis as Scott Mortimer

whose party piece is eating litigated cigarettes, to the lady who wears the lavatories. They and the mother and housewife who dances the Can-can eight or nine times a day seem to typify the honest-to-goodness quality of the unspoilt, unchanged Essex holiday resort

● Former Royal Navy helicopter pilot and interpreter, Grant Eustace uses his background to good effect in his play A FAIR EXCHANGE (Radio 4 3.02pm), a thriller first heard a year ago. His hero, Scott Mortimer, a special investigator for the Ministry of Defence, is sent to Scotland to enquire into the death of a young naval officer whose body is washed up on a beach. What looks at first to be a routine investigation turns to one of murder involving a defected Russian ballerina and a communist spy plot. Starring Martin Jarvis as Scott Mortimer

ENGLAND VHF: 6.25-6.30am **Witches' Trapp**, 6.15-6.25pm **Listening Corner**, 6.50-6.55pm **Continued**, 11.15 **Study on 4: Managing Your Money**, 11.30-12.10 **Open University: Instruments and their Music**, 11.30 **Open Forum**.

● **Weather**.

7.00 **News**.

7.25 **Morning Concert** (1) Beethoven, Rameau, Kodaly, d'Indy; records.

8.00 **News**.

8.05 **Evening Concert** (continued) Takemoto, Brahms, Purcell, Bach; records.

8.06 **News**.

8.05 **This Week's Composer** (1) Schumann; records.

10.00 **Classical and Piano** (1) Merthyr, Davies.

12.15 **Classical Singers** (1) Merthyr and Piano Sonatas.

12.15 **Midday Concert** (1) BBC Scottish S.C. Part 1: Brahms, Bartók.

1.00 **Midday Concert** (Part 2) Wagner, Mozart.

2.00 **Music Weekly** (7).

2.25 **Brass Chamber Music** (7).

2.45 **Music on records** (7).

3.00 **Music for Pleasure** (7).

3.30 **Spanish Harpsichord Music** (7) Cabanilles, Francisco Correa de Arauxo, Ximenes de Soria.

4.45 **World News**, 5.00 **Letters from the news**, 5.15 **News**.

5.00 **Today's Concert**, 5.15 **Programme Report**.

5.30 **In The Air**, the people and things behind the news.

7.00 **The Archers**.

7.20 **Groundswell**. Twelve programmes about our environment (2).

7.50 **Frontline**. Pictures and management are faced with your criticism of BBC Radio and Television.

8.05 **Today's News**, 8.15 **Recent poetry**.

8.15 **Admiral's** (1) Act 2.

10.10 **Interval Reading**.

10.20 **Albion**, Act 3.

11.00 **Stravinsky** (1) record.

12.30 **World News**, 12.45 **First Order Response**, 6.15 **5.55 The Urban Demographer**.

12.45 **Midnight Concert** (1) BBC Scottish S.C. Part 2: Brahms, Bartók.

1.00 **Midday Concert** (Part 2) Wagner, Mozart.

2.00 **Music Weekly** (7).

2.25 **Brass Chamber Music** (7).

2.45 **Music on records** (7).

## Refugee accused of seedy past

By George Clark

Prospects for Mr Stanislaw Papasoiu, the deported Romanian, ever being allowed back into Britain now seem slim, although some MPs still think he should be granted asylum.

Mr David Waddington, Minister of State, Home Office, said yesterday: "It now appears that he was convicted of rape when he was in Romania."

He said it was one thing to consider the admission of a refugee when there were compassionate circumstances, but it was an entirely different matter when the Home Office had to consider someone with "a seedy past".

Mr Waddington said that when he was deported back to Romania, Mr Papasoiu had claimed that he had been tormented and beaten by prison officers in England. But a report from the doctor who examined him after his release from the Ashford remand centre "depicted entirely" those allegations.

According to a report published by the official Romanian news agency, Mr Papasoiu, who is 29, was sentenced to three years and two months imprisonment for taking part in a gang rape in 1977; but he was released by presidential decree after serving only two months of the sentence.

Mr Papasoiu has been expelled from Romania and is now in Austrian refugee camp. Inspite of his allegations of ill-treatment, it is possible that he will again seek asylum in Britain. The British Romanian Association and Amnesty International believe that he is a genuine refugee and should be allowed in.

Mr Waddington seems to have relied on reports put out by the official Romanian press agency, which stated that Mr Papasoiu had also been interned in Austria, Italy and West Germany, and that last year he spent six months in a French prison for theft.

Some MPs who criticized the Home Office decision last month say that the Romanian reports should not be accepted without thorough checking.

## Manila fires

Manila (AFP) - About 1,500 people were left homeless after two separate fires in a Muslim neighbourhood in central Manila and a residential-commercial area in suburban Makati



## Princess gets nose-rub welcome from Maoris

The Princess of Wales received a nose-rub from Susan Piper, aged 16, at a walkabout in an Auckland park yesterday. It is a traditional form of Maori welcome.

But a royal nose-rub by the Princess scored only five out of 10, according to another Maori girl, writes Grania Forbes of the Press Association.

The stench of protest hung over a gala ballet performance attended by the Prince and Princess at Auckland's St James Theatre. No amount of cleaning could hide the terrible smell of sulphur hydroxide left by a Maori protest group two days ago, but the royal couple did not seem to notice.

Demonstrations by the Maoris are expected during the two-week royal tour in New Zealand, and this was their first shot - dozens of stink bombs left in the theatre to seep into seats and carpets.

The protest group, who left the glass vials hidden in the stalls, also put quick-set cement in lavatories and ripped up seats.

But if the Prince and Princess, who were a blue

silence, were a blue